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Women OF KOREA

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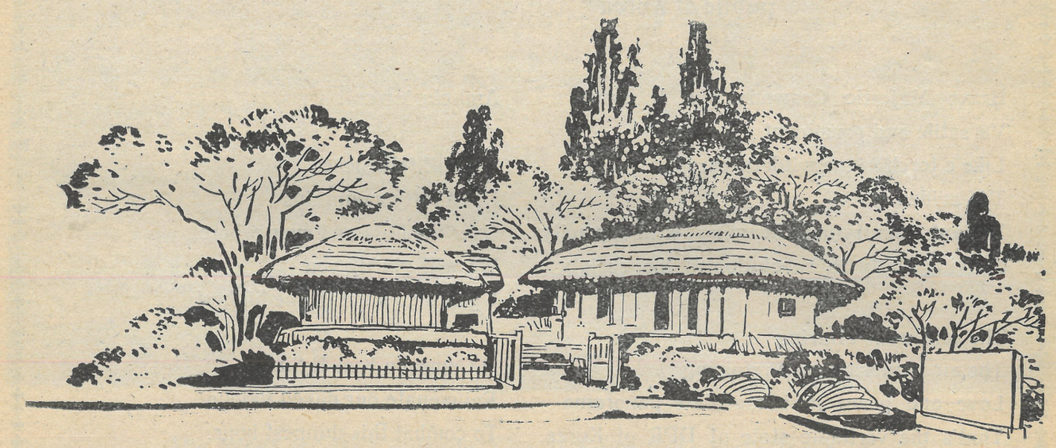
The Changdok School where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung studied from 1923 to 1925 after his return to the homeland following his father's will

In March 1923, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, then 11 years old, made the "1,000-ri journey for learning" from Pataokou to Mangyongdae in deference to his father's instruction that one should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of his own country, and studied at the Changdok School.

Women OF KOREA

No. 2 (86) 1980

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION



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FRONT COVER:

Our women embroider the house of the great leader's birth in Mangyongdae, dear to the hearts of our people

BACK COVER:

At a pleasure park in Mangyongdae

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

KO/P/SC

Bravo Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Especially Dedicated to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Revered President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Bravo Majestic Comrade Kim Il Sung;
Versatile and prominent
Like a torch in the wilderness;
T'is evident
Valiant countrymen beaming with vivacity
Striving daily to revolutionise the society

The verdure is alluring
The air is vibrant with rejoicing
Love and peace in immaculate panorama
That's the veritable state of DPR of Korea.

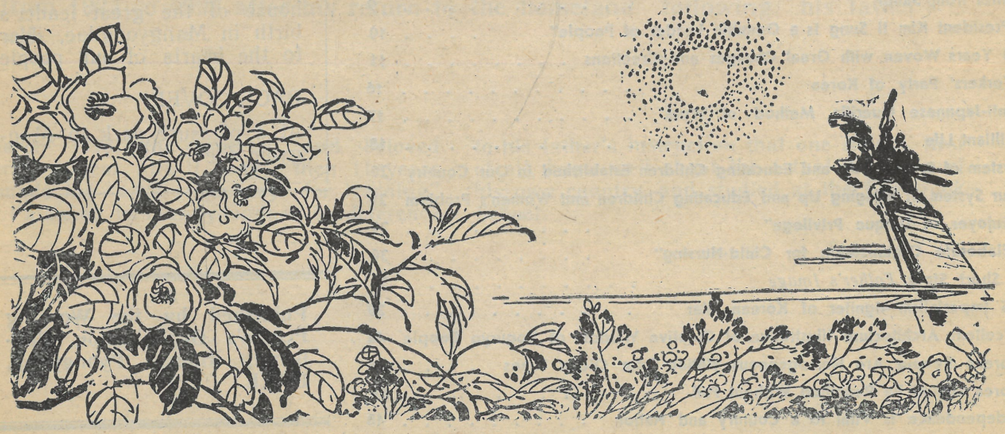
O valour so infinite
Inexhaustible that pours
From Mangyongdae Fountain
We bow unto You
O Impeccable Majesty
And chant Juche
And clarion call

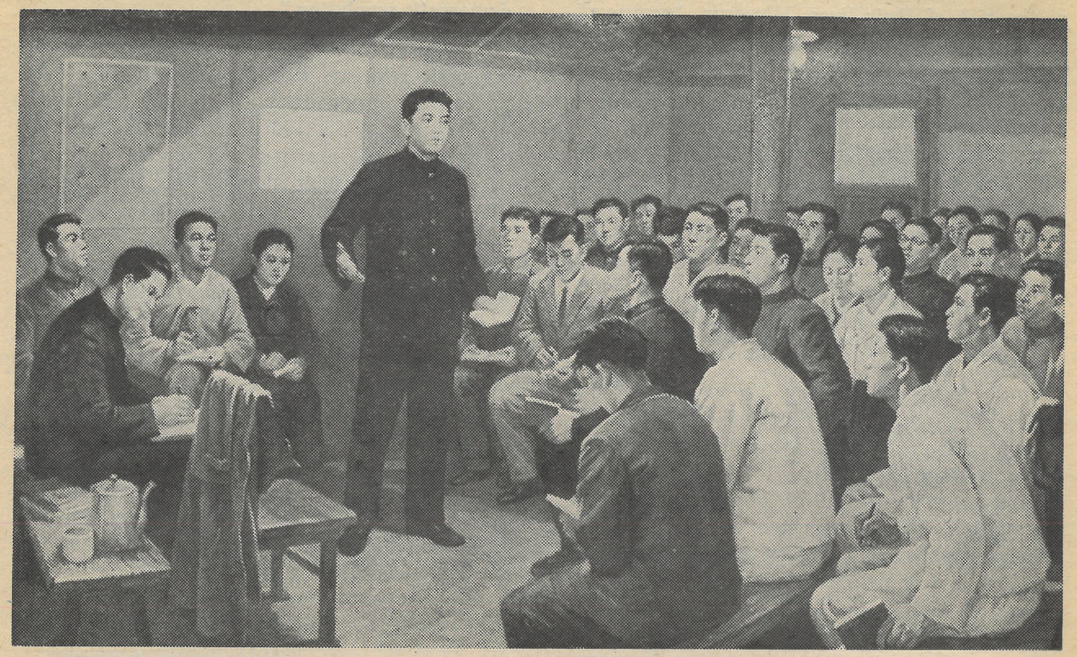
We will tell Juche
Upon lofty mountains
Over the hills and everywhere
We will glorify you
Upon the planet in the highest

O Comrade Kim Il Sung
Rejuvenate our naked valour
To combat this dunnest hour.

Written by
Max Opprecht Yovina,
Poet and Composer,
Home—Serabu

Bumpe Chiefdom,
Rep. of Sierra Leone
West Africa





The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung puts forth the Juche-based line of the Korean revolution at the Chialun Meeting (June 30—July 2, 1930)

Declaration of Chialun

On June 30, 1930 at Chialun, fifty years ago from now, the great leader President Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League (YCL) of Korea and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League (AIYL), and made a historic speech *The Road the Korean Revolution Should Follow.*

SITUATION IN THOSE DAYS

Imperialism was brought to a serious politico-economic crisis by the growth of the revolutionary forces and the catastrophic economic panic. In order to seek a way out of the crisis, Japanese imperialism, in particular, intensified its political oppression and economic plunder of Korea as never before while stepping up its preparations for a war of aggression on the Asian continent.

The Japanese imperialists covered our country with troops, gendarmerie, police and spies, and manufactured various evil laws to arrest, imprison and slaughter the people at random. Meanwhile they pillaged rich underground resources and sweated cheap labour wantonly, and plundered the countryside all the more, keeping feudal landownership intact.

Such being the situation, our people stood at the crossroad whether to fall to ruin under Japanese imperialist colonial rule or to find out a way of resurrection through fighting.

Reduced to extremity, the workers, peasants, youth and students rose in the mass struggle

at the risk of their lives. However, because of the lack of leadership with a correct line and policy, these mass struggles were all suppressed mercilessly by the bayonets of Japanese imperialism.

On the other hand, most of those sectarians, who had pretended to "lead" the Korean revolution, gave up revolution and degenerated into philistines under the wings of Japanese imperialism after the dissolution of the Korean Communist Party (KCP) in 1928, and some of them drove the people to reckless uprisings from their political ambition and position-seeking aim.

Thus, the revolutionary organizations met destruction, and the insurgent masses were slaughtered cruelly. Our revolution was compelled to undergo hard trials.

Concerned for the future of the country and the nation, patriotic-spirited persons grieved deeply: Everything came to naught. Both nationalist and communist movement, nay, all of struggles ended in a failure. What course should Korea follow?

It was at this crucial juncture that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, then a young man 18 years old, with a brilliant intelligence, penetrated into the obtaining situation and the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen, and put forward the fundamental program illuming the road ahead of the Korean revolution.

In his historic speech, the great leader made a deep analysis of the lessons of our people's anti-Japanese, national liberation struggle and early communist movement, and stressed that the Korean revolutionaries should cleave the way ahead of the Korean revolution from the firm standpoint of Juche that the master of the Korean revolution was the Korean people and that the independence of Korea, too, could be achieved only by the efforts of the Korean people.

CHARACTER OF KOREAN REVOLUTION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Proceeding from its basic tasks, the Korean revolution at the present stage assumes the character of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution."

On the basis of an analysis of the socio-economic relations and the basic tasks of the Korean revolution designed to defeat Japanese imperialism, attain independence of Korea, liquidate feudal relations and realize democracy, the great leader defined the character of the Korean revolution as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, under the circumstances that Korea was a colonial semi-feudal society of Japanese imperialism.

For the first time in history, the respected and beloved leader clarified the character of a revolution in colonial countries completely different from that of those countries which passed through the normal capitalist development. This afforded a firm theoretical and practical basis for the establishment of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics with which to lead our revolution along the straight road of victory.

MOTIVE FORCE AND TARGETS OF REVOLUTION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated that the targets of the revolution were the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation and that the motive force of the revolution comprised the broad anti-imperialist forces such as the workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, petty bourgeois, and national capitalists and religionists with a conscience.

He also pointed out the need to set up a government defending the interests of the popular masses after the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and to build socialist, communist society after the completion of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and then carry on the world revolution.

The great leader's original formulation of the theory of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution enabled the Korean revolutionaries to lead the masses of people to the revolutionary struggle confidently with a thoroughly correct line and strategy and tactics on the Korean revolution.

LINE OF ARMED STRUGGLE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"For the successful carrying out of the Korean revolution, it is necessary, first of all, to organize and wage armed struggle against Japanese imperialism."

Saying that independence could by no means be presented by others and that the country's independence could never be achieved by peaceful means, the great leader taught that the imperialist forces of aggression should be crushed by the revolutionary armed forces.

Then he said that we should defeat Japanese imperialism and attain the country's liberation and independence by our own strength through gradual development of the mass struggle of violent form into an organized armed struggle under the circumstances where the Japanese imperialists' repression increased and we faced the enemy armed to the teeth.

The great leader taught that in order to carry through the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle successfully the Korean Revolutionary Army should be formed with the young Communists educated and trained in the revolutionary organizations and experience be accumulated for armed struggle.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he laid down was a Juche-motivated revolutionary line clarifying that an organized armed struggle alone could become the struggle of highest form in the colonial national-liberation struggles while reflecting the independent stand of our people aiming to smash Japanese imperialism and accomplish the historic task of national liberation by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

LINE OF ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL UNITED FRONT

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"For the successful carrying out of the Korean revolution, we should also awaken and closely rally all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and rouse them to the sacred anti-Japanese struggle."

Pointing out that revolution could not come out victorious without the participation of the popular masses because it was originally the struggle for them, the great leader taught that all the forces with anti-Japanese sentiment should be firmly united all the more because we were going to crush Japanese imperialism and liberate the whole nation by the strength of the Korean people themselves.

As an original line infallibly reflecting the fundamental principle of the revolution and the socio-class relations of our country, the great leader's line of the anti-Japanese national united front was a Juche-oriented line making it possible to give a correct solution to the problem of the formation of the revolutionary forces and facilitate the uninterrupted vigorous progress of the Korean revolution.

POLICY OF FOUNDING THE PARTY

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to successfully carry out the Korean revolution, it is also necessary to actively push forward the work of founding the Party."

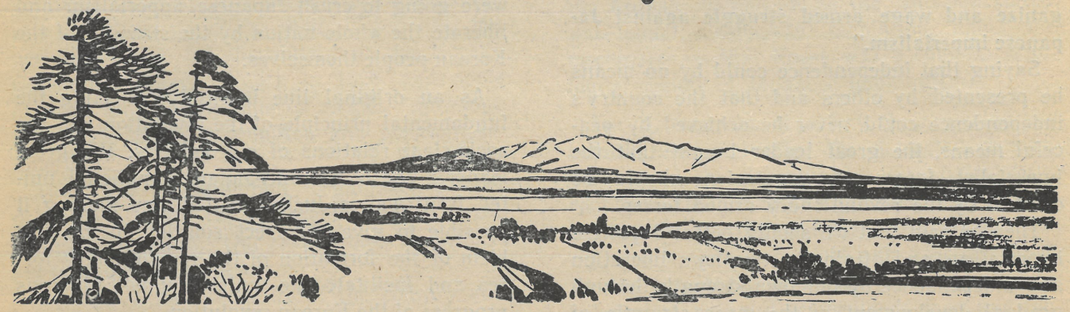
He said that only when we had a revolutionary party could we shape a correct line of struggle and strategy and tactics, organize and mobilize broad masses for the anti-Japanese struggle, and build a socialist and communist society as well.

Stressing the need to draw a serious lesson from the dissolution of the KCP and launch a struggle to found a party on the sound basis, the great leader said that a new revolutionary party should be founded with our own efforts by forming lower party organizations after thoroughgoing preparations and expanding them constantly.

He emphasized that the preparations for founding the party should be made in close combination with the struggle against Japanese imperialism and only then could we train fine revolutionaries tested and tempered through the actual struggle and carry out the Korean revolution successfully.

As the result of the presentation of the uni-

Bearing the Desire of Twenty Million Fellow Countrymen



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung powerfully organized and mobilized the members of the YCL and the AIYL for struggle to carry through the fundamental program of the Korean revolution adopted at the Chialun Meeting. In the meantime, he himself stood in the van of this struggle.

Here are some episodes.

FORMATION OF KOREAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

It was 4 or 5 years since he had implanted the seed of revolution in the hearts of the youth and students and declared to overthrow imperialism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally mapped out the program of the Korean Revolutionary Army (KRA), and on July 6, 1930, he announced the formation of the KRA with the core members of the YCL and the AIYL in Kuyushu, Yitung County.

After delivering a speech related to its formation, he made a declaration of its program and organizational standard and gave each member weapon and the red band bearing the stamp of the Korean Revolutionary Army.

The organizational system of the KRA was announced there. The great leader organized the KRA ranks into the first, the second and the third units, and appointed their responsible persons.

The KRA members were those passionate young men who sacrificed their families and personal comfort to national liberation and rushed to his bosom. They were the revolutionary vanguard rallied firmly with one ideology and will whom he had brought up under his care.

Thus, the Korean Communists came to have their first armed organization and got their start in the gigantic strives for the political and military preparations of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

TOWARDS HOMELAND

The rays of Juche pierced into the mountains and rivers of the homeland that was groaning under the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

A KRA small armed group under Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of the respected and beloved leader, conducted its military and political activity in the Changpai area, and in early August of 1930 made away with the enemies of the Pabal-ri Police Substation of a sub-county-seat in the northern border area of our country.

The gun report echoing around the homeland inspired our people with confidence in national liberation and aroused them to the struggle.

Amid the warm welcome of the people, the small armed group men crossed over the Huchiryong Ridge riding the enemy's truck they took by force. They carried on active political work and military operations in various places such as Riwon, Pukchong and Hongwon counties in the East Sea coast of Korea.

Choson Ilbo, which was published in those days under the strict control of Japanese imperialism, wrote:

"At 5.10 p.m. on the 14th, four armed members made their sudden appearance in Pabal-ri, Pungsan County, South Hamgyong Province—, and killed the sergeant Matsuyama with a pistol—, and disappeared towards Pukchong. Just then, the No. 268 Hamnam truck carrying Li and several other cops of the Pungsan Police Substation was going to pass through the spot of—in the course from Pukchong to Pungsan, when the armed members ordered a stop aiming their pistol at the truck and deprived the policeman Li of his gun and sword—. They took the truck and got off all in the middle of the Huchiryong Ridge and covered their traces. So 20 armed policemen of the Pukchong Police Station were said to rush to the scene at 9 p.m. on the same day." (*Choson Ilbo*, Aug. 16, 1930.)

The small armed group which advanced deep into the homeland gave a military and political blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and imbued the people with confidence in national liberation, and accumulated rich military and political experience.

COMRADE KIM IL SUNG, BRIGHT SUN OF KOREA

Though the enemy kept up a constant search for him, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saved the revolutionary organizations and guided the preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, covering the thousand kilometres long arduous path of endeavor. In early autumn of 1930, he went to Wuchiatzu to direct the activity of the KRA groups while giving continuous guidance in the work of the revolutionary organizations in central Manchuria.

Here, too, he went among the peasant masses, roused their revolutionary consciousness and firmly united them in revolutionary organizations.

No matter was too small for him to attend to and he often went without food and sleep.

In the daytime he educated the peasants as he helped them in the fields and heard KRA men report on their activities and assigned them new tasks. At night he stayed up late directing the production of the magazine *Nongu* and other revolutionary publications or made trips across the rugged hills to guide the work of other revolutionary organizations.

As day followed day, the people in Wuchiatzu deepened their trust and respect for the great leader who brightly illumined the road ahead of the Korean revolution and the Korean people and worked with so much energy and devotion carrying the heavy burden of the Korean revolution on his shoulders.

A member of the revolutionary organization in Wuchiatzu at the time wrote:

"At first they called him Comrade Il Sung or Han Byol, meaning 'one star', to express their hope that he would be as the bright morning star leading the Korean people out of the darkness to the dawn of liberation. But they were not satisfied with comparing such a great leader of the nation simply to the morning star. To them he was the bright sun of Korea. So, they renamed him Il Sung, meaning 'future sun' ".

Kim Il Sung! The august name expressed the ardent desire and hope of the peasants in Wuchiatzu and the twenty million fellow countrymen for him to be the sun of the nation, as well as the unshakable conviction and strong intention of the Korean revolutionaries and the entire Korean people to hold him in high esteem as the great leader of the revolution and remain loyal to him generation after generation along the one and sole road indicated by him.

que line of founding the party by the great leader, the struggle for founding a revolutionary party was promoted successfully even in the most difficult conditions under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The important speech delivered by the great leader at the historic Chialun Meeting clarifying the way ahead of the Korean revolution won the absolute support of the attendants, and it was adopted as a fundamental program of the Korean revolution according to their unanimous intention.

With the revolutionary Juche line put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean revolution now had a correct guiding idea and theory and began to strike out along the right path and greeted a new era of great change.

Juche Philosophy

Cluyse Kokou Sena, Chief of the Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of Foreign Students Studying in Cameroon

Not only the Korean people but the entire people of the world call Comrade Kim Il Sung "dear leader" or "respected and beloved leader". This bespeaks his dignity; all of them unanimously look up to him as a genius of our times.

How, then, is he endowed with such a high reputation and glory in human history? A reading of the biography of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is enough for its answer.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912, in a poor peasant family in Mangyongdae, Pyongyang. Parental education in his childhood made him have a lofty aspiration to liberate the fatherland from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

At the early age of 13, he embarked on the road of revolution with a firm resolve to liberate the country. This resolution was crowned with success.

In 1932 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first genuine Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people. Under the guidance of the illustrious leader, the Korean people, with their bravery, boldness and heroism, put the Japanese imperialists in a fix and defeated them in the end. Thus, came the brilliant realization of his lofty patriotic aspiration to achieve the nation's freedom and liberation.

It is rightly said that the Juche idea removed mountains. That is a very correct expression.

The Juche idea has spread over the world beyond the boundary of Korea, and this revolutionary idea of universal significance proved its truth through the historic experience of the Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction."

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is master of all things and decides everything.

The Juche idea places man above all things and put him in the centre of all activities and regards him as master of nature and society and as force to transform them.

Hence it necessarily follows that the Juche philosophy is a philosophy on man.

In contrast to the theory that man acts as a tool, the Juche idea is a revolutionary idea requiring that all of our ideology, politics, economy, culture and social activity should be placed at the service of man.

Man is a social being, independent and creative. Man is the most advanced and powerful being that, through his independent and creative activity, transforms the world. Man remakes nature and society and develops science and technology. Therefore, man is the master of the world and is the factor that decides everything.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea, taught:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful. All our work is for the people and its success depends on the way we work with them."

Accordingly, it may be said that the quintessence of the Juche idea consists in faith in man and in his creative capacity, and also in the thought that man's all activity should be devoted to his all-round development and complete emancipation. Can I make an additional remark otherwise? Man is an impellent force of development. So, the Juche idea values the historic truth that recognizes the position of man in all activity. The reason why the establishment of Juche makes our belief firm is that the Juche idea acts as a fortress against the misfortunes which the imperialists are trying to bring on our people. The subjugated people will shout out, together with us, "We have nothing to be afraid of, because the Juche idea is our fortress!"

Everlasting glory be to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea!

Long live the friendship between the oppressed people and the Korean people!

The Juche Theory of Revolution

(Excerpts from "On the Juche Idea", an article written by Tokuyama Nagateru, member of Central Executive Committee of Japan Teachers' Union and Chairman of Kawasaki Society for Study of Korean Problem)

As taught by President Kim Il Sung, the Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and embraces a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role.

President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary theory is entirely different from those of the past in respect that it considers whatever problems of the revolution and construction with priority given to the working masses and shapes strategy and tactics based on their role.

Moreover, his revolutionary theory is grounded on a thoroughgoing mass line.

Referring to the essence of revolution, the President explained that revolution is the struggle of the popular masses in defence of their independence.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In a word, all the revolutionary struggles aim to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people in defence of their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from many forms of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society."

This teaching elucidates that the essence of revolution lies in the struggle to regain and defend their independence by the people whose independence is oppressed and trampled underfoot.

It is such a theory of revolution as covers the emancipation from all sorts of exploitation, oppression and infringement of independence including the struggle for class emancipation of workers, peasants, minor industrialists, and masses of the toiling people who are groaning under exploitation and plunder in the capitalist and imperialist countries like Japan; the national liberation struggle in the colonial countries; and the work of socialist and communist construction in the socialist countries like Korea to enjoy more independent and creative life.

The above is the Juche theory of revolution which gives correct answers to all the problems arising in the revolution and construction.

LETTER FROM SAILOR

This story goes way back to 1952 when the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) was raging.

One day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung happened to chat with a mother of a People's Armyman. While their conversation became lively, he came to know that she had received a letter from her son, a sailor.

"When did you get the letter?"

"Several days ago, sir."

He read through the letter. Then he said tenderly:

"Your son is clever, indeed. He wrote excellently. By the way, have you sent the book your son asked for?"

She replied that she could not send the book because she failed to look for it for all her exertion.

After a short meditation, the fatherly leader had this to say:

"As he serves in the navy, he must have that kind of book. Let me send my book to him."

"Yours, sir?"

The mother was at a loss for words.

(How can it be that the fatherly leader's book shall be sent to a sailor!)

This is how the nameless sailor could obtain his own book carrying his warm loving care for the People's Armymen in its each and every leaf.

"President KIM IL SUNG Is a Genuine Leader of People"

"MANGYONGDAE IS THE NATIVE PLACE OF PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG"

Mangyongdae is the native-place of President Kim Il Sung. There is the house where he was born and spent his childhood.

Many foreign visitors, not to speak of the Korean people, call at the spiritual birthplace Mangyongdae. I also made a reverential visit to historic Mangyongdae.

My impression of Mangyongdae is, in a word, that President Kim Il Sung was born and bred in the most revolutionary and popular family.

I felt a lump in my throat seeing a small straw-thatched house, and a few household furnitures such as a low desk, a little chest, a distorted crock and a discoloured water jar, and simple farm tools. What a difficult life they had lived unable to use a decent crock?

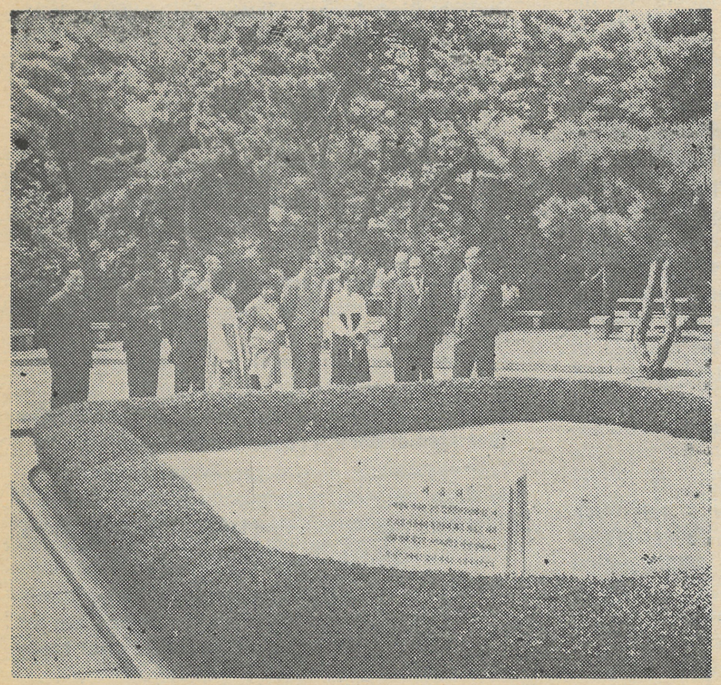
I had already learned that he was born in a poor peasant family, but I little knew that his family was in such an abject poverty.

The family of President Kim Il Sung is indeed a model of the most popular family which produced the only great leader in the world.

Leaving Mangyongdae, I kept in memory that herein lay one of the basic factors of enabling him to become the most popular leader.

Yaku Yosako, Japan

Foreign friends visit historic Mangyongdae



"GENUINE LEADER OF PEOPLE"

President Kim Il Sung is a genuine leader of people with great affection and humanity.

He is full of zest as ever. It is that zest and tremendous energy that has transformed Korea into a land of paradise.

And you cannot blame the people if they virtually worship this man who has done so much for them, who has made Korea such a prosperous land where food is cheap, rent is free, education is available to everybody at no cost and where taxation is unknown.

President Kim Il Sung is indeed a peerless patriot, a great humanist who takes a personal interest in the individual welfare of everyone of his people.

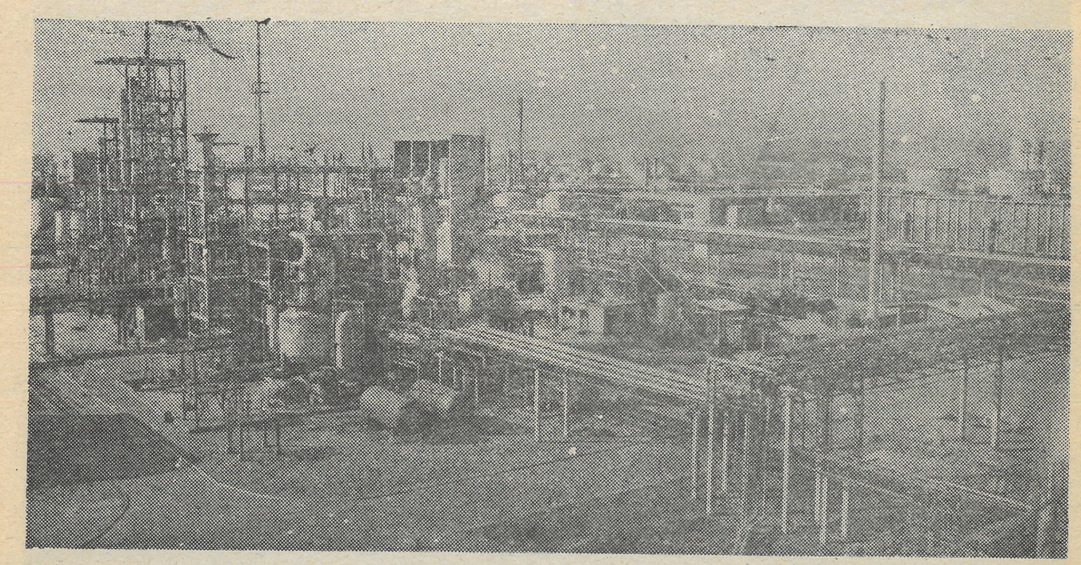
Deputy Editor of the Sierra Leone Paper "We Yone"

10 YEARS WOVEN WITH GREAT CHANGES AND CREATIONS

In October this year, the historic Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea will be held after the lapse of 10 years since its Fifth Congress.

During the fruitful period of ten years, memorable events and great changes have taken

A partial view of the Youth Chemical Complex, one of the large chemical industrial bases



COMRADE KIM IL SUNG SHOWS WARM LOVE TO PEOPLE

His loyalty to his people is so supreme that he reaches them to inquire about their problems, their living conditions and their aspirations. Whether they are in remote areas, in the depths of snow-capped hills or in a village of an isolated islet in the ruffling sea, he feels it his duty to go and meet them.

He does not feel any hardship as tiresome or hazardous only for the people. He is used to all types of hard life which he experienced during the liberation struggle.

No protocols come in between him and common people. He keeps contact with all and does not neglect any sector. Workers and peasants get first priority, being the main force of the revolution, in need of immediate attention, relief and assistance.

A symbol of modesty and simplicity, softspoken, genuine Supreme Leader of the Koreans, Comrade Kim Il Sung, possesses no notions of supremacy. He freely mixes with the commonfolk. He would sit on the mat with the villagers to discuss their problems and matters of national interest and would heartily share meals with them. He has a feeling of satisfaction in eating what his people eat and in denying and denouncing such comforts and facilities which his people don't have or enjoy.

He has travelled inside the country to more than fourteen rounds of the world to share people's happiness and sufferings. He has such a close and personal affiliation with the people that every Korean family regards him as their own father. He is truly respected as a People's Leader.

Vishwanath, Chief Editor, "Indian Times", New Delhi

place in our forward movement towards the high peak of socialism.

Our people have won tremendous victories in all fields of revolution and construction in defiance of hardships and difficulties upholding the grand programme advanced by the great leader at the Fifth Congress of the WPK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

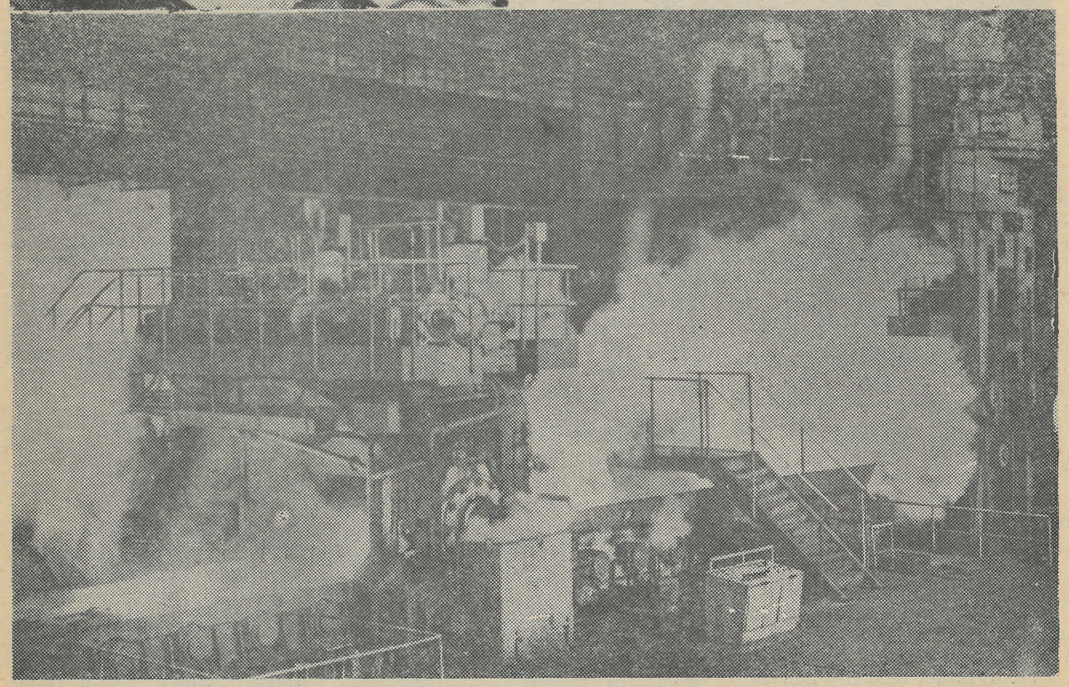
"The technological equipment of our national economy has been improved as a whole and modern and large enterprises and new branches of production have been created, thereby further reinforcing our economic foundation."

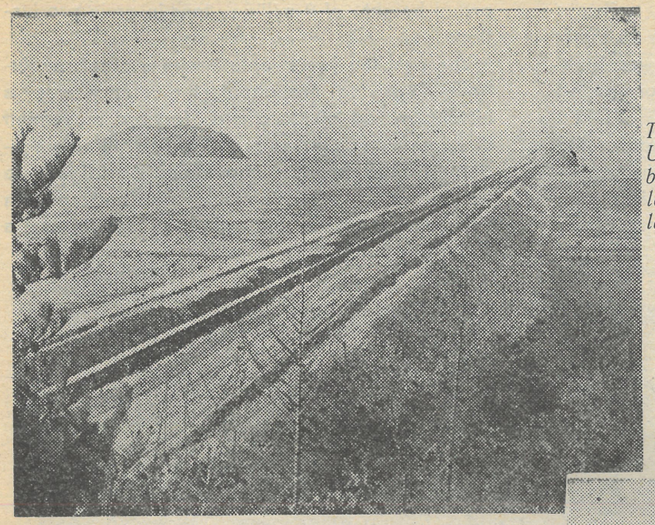
Under the wise guidance of the great leader, a vigorous struggle was waged to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, with the result that the success of industrialization was further cemented and the foundation of the self-supporting national economy solidified with each

Under the wise leadership of our Party, production processes are automated and remote-controlled—at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works—

☆ ☆ ☆

A new innovation is introduced in the rolled steel production—at the hot-rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works—





The long-distance belt conveyor of the Unryul Mine increases ore production by removing away soil and rock in large quantities and finds out new land by damming out the sea-water

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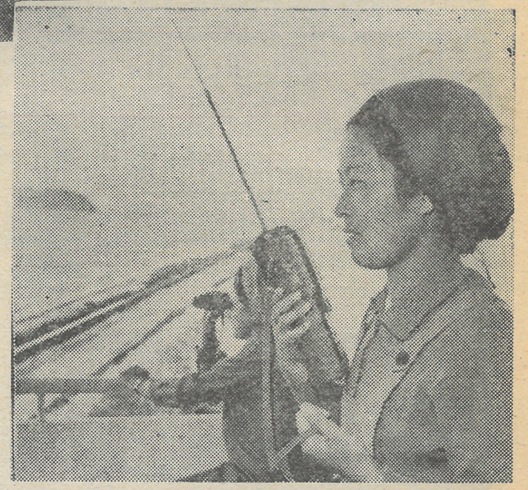
This long-distance belt conveyor is operated by workwomen



passing day.

Consequently, arduous labour has been narrowed down by a large margin with the high growth of production.

Grand monumental creations were built imposingly to shine the era of the WPK.

Over the past 10 years, the Unggi Thermal Power Station with a 200,000 kva capacity and the Chongchongang Thermal Power Station started operation and many coal mines were opened up along with the reconstruction and expansion of big collieries including the Anju District Coal Mining Complex.

The builders burning with loyalty erected in a short span of time such gigantic metallurgical equipments as large furnace and big relay-sintering furnace with a capacity of 3 million tons. And they firmly built the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works into a comprehensive large metallurgical base equipped with the new modern rolling branch mill having a capacity of 1 million tons.

And our workers newly constructed the large Kumsong Tractor Plant equipped with up-to-date installations and automatic stream-lines, and a small tractor factory and the No. 2 general processing shop of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine, and launched many cargo ships of 10,000-ton, 15,000-ton and 20,000-ton.

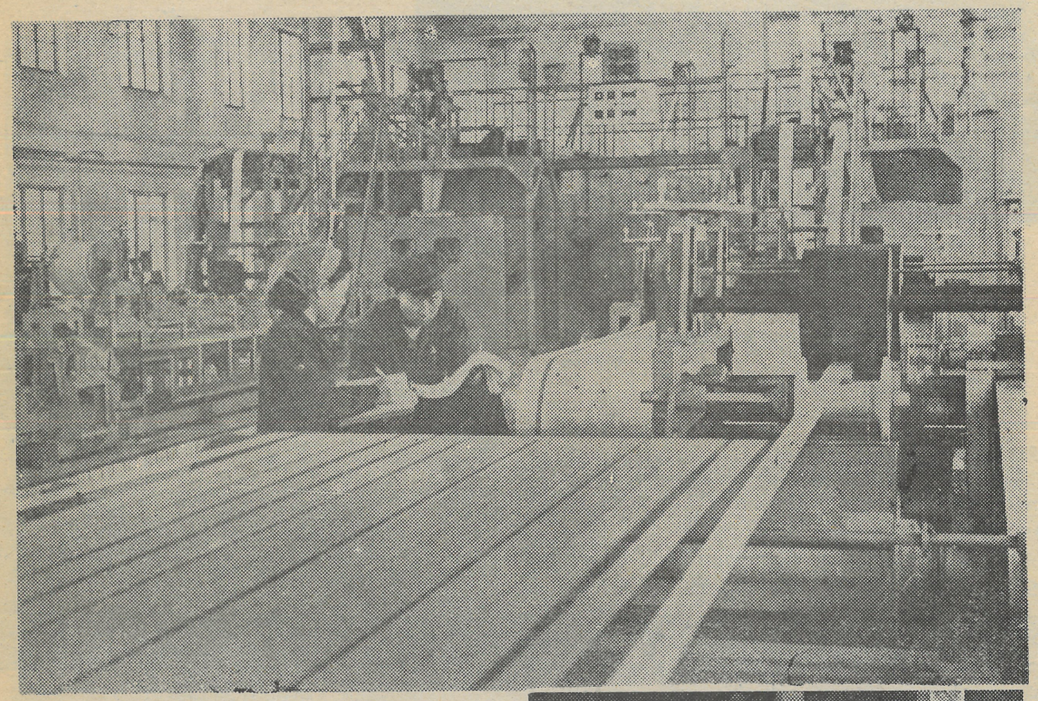
A big urea fertilizer factory with modern equipment and other chemical fertilizer factory were newly erected along with the establishment of a large oil chemical industrial base. The Sunchon Cement Plant with an annual production capacity of 3 million tons, the September Textile Mill and the Sariwon Textile Mill made their appearance.

Under the meticulous guidance of the great leader and the Party, a long-distant belt conveyor was laid at the Unryul Mine, cableways were set up at many collieries and mines, and a long-distance concentrated ore pipeline was constructed between Chongjin and Musan. The

Pyongyang-Madong, Chongjin-Musan, Kilju-Hyesan and Kowon-Wonsan electric railways were opened for service in addition to many other sections. The Pyongyang Metro was built, and Haeju and Nampo ports were reconstructed or expanded.

With the thoroughgoing implementation of the great leader's Rural Theses and the Juche methods of farming, grain production kept on increasing in spite of the harmful influence of the cold front. Last year our country reached the proud height of 9 million tons in grain production.

The past ten years replete with a great revolutionary upswing throughout the country, was a historic period of the grand forward movement of speed-campaign embroidered with unprecedented miracles and innovations. And it was a fruitful period of substantial change and creation that brought about the highest prosperity and a



The February 8 Vinalon Complex with completely-automated production processes (Photo shows part of the Vertical-spinning Shop)

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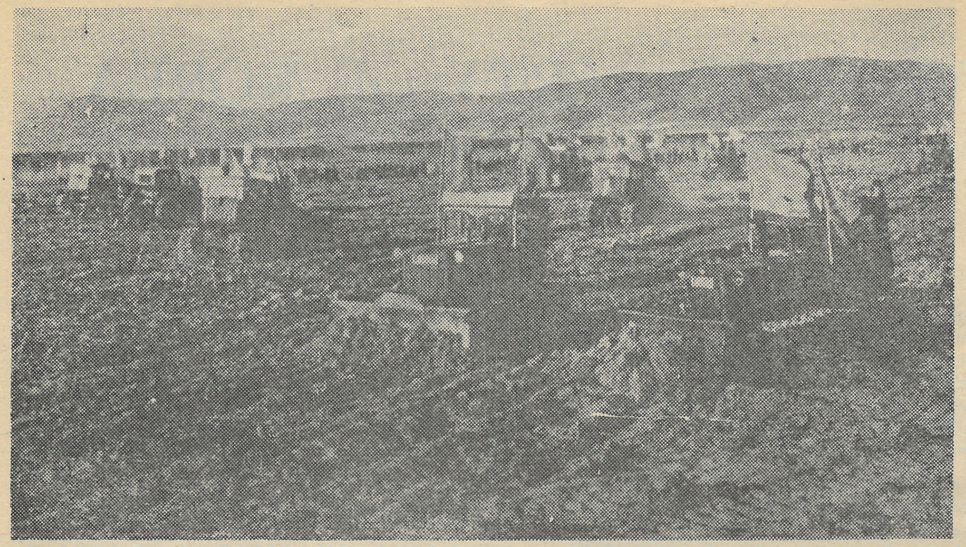
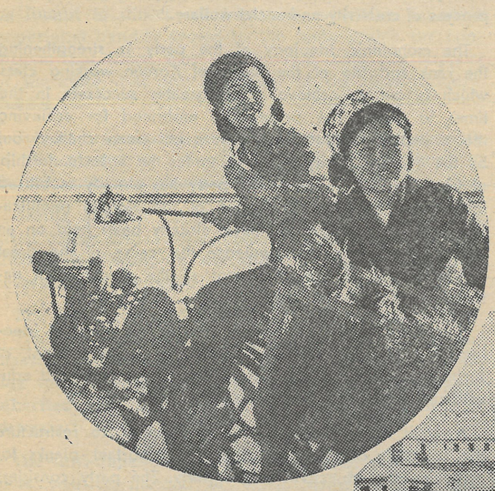
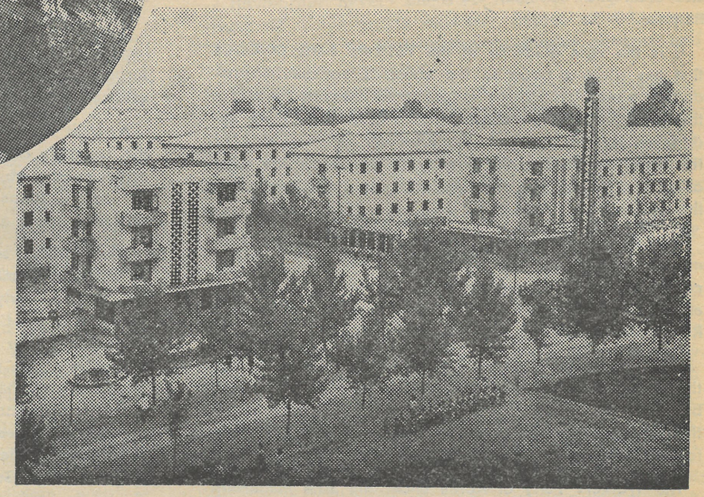
Spinners' sliding chairs make their work joyous—at the Sinuiju Textile Mill—





Rice-transplanting is done by machines

Under the bright rays of the Rural Theses, the all-out mechanization and the comprehensive chemicalization of our agriculture are being realized brilliantly. And the distinction between agricultural and industrial labour is narrowed down gradually. Photo shows bulldozers levelling the ground.



Our rural areas bear gradual likeness to urban districts—at Changdong-ri, Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province—

flowering socialist paradise in this land.

Under the infallible guidance of the respected and beloved leader and the Party, our people gained great victories in the revolution and construction and made a vigorous advance towards the high peak of socialism.

WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

By V.P. Aggarwal, Editor,
Daily Mewat, Gurgaon
(India)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people is the spirit behind the great strides that the Workers' Party of Korea has made in accomplishing the gigantic tasks of restructuring the economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and whose able leadership has been instrumental in achieving the targets already set towards the rejuvenation of the national economy under the various plans envisaged for the purpose.

The task of socialist construction is strewn with thorns, but under the impulsions provided by the Juche idea, these obstructions have, to a great extent, vanished and a new upsurge is being witnessed everywhere to accomplish the tasks that have been enshrined under the concept of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural. The Second Seven-Year Plan envisages an ambitious programme for restructuring the economy of the country and accomplishing the task of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy at a highly accelerated pace. The programme envisages the priority-place for the mining industry to produce enough raw material within the country to sustain the industrial intra-structure to boost and accelerate the pace of production in this sphere.

The iron and steel industry is also receiving top priority and the other fields of machine-tools, tractors, automobiles and other such machines are being produced at a fantastic pace.

It is the able guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea that has given a boost to the country's agricultural production which has already outpaced all the calculations of the economists. Major construction projects are being undertaken for this purpose. Intensive agriculture is one of the important steps in the country to accelerate the pace of production on the soil available for cultivation within the country.

It is the Workers' Party of Korea that has been instrumental in achieving the economic emancipation for the country in addition to achieving the national emancipation after the Second World War, when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had come into existence.

It was under the party leadership that the campaign of the country's reunification was launched with full vigor and but for the obstructionist activities of the US imperialists, the party would have won the most cherished goal set for the purpose i.e., the reunification of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea under the able leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has been striving to achieve the multi-dimensional revolutionary objectives of three revolutions to materialize the Juche idea.

The Juche idea, in actual practice, is based on the concept of socialist reconstruction and political and economic emancipation in addition to the ideological emancipation of the nations. Reorientation of the ideological concept and a virtual divorce with the old relations of economy based on capitalist exploitation and modernisation of the processes of thought under the leadership of the party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are some of the steps adopted by the Workers' Party of Korea which is the vanguard of socialist revolution in the country.

The education, under the able guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, is being reoriented to make it more revolutionary than ever before. Education has to lead to the process of creativity and social welfare.

The monolithic ideology of the party is strengthening the rank and file of the fabric of Korean working class which is out to achieve much greater successes in the times to come. The programme enshrined for achieving the objective of three revolutions has been chalked out by the Workers' Party of Korea under the able leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The party has already mobilised international opinion in favour of the Korean reunification and two conferences have already been held on an international plane to popularise the cause of the great national ideal of the attainment of the objective of national reunification of Korea.

It may be emphasised further that in the realm of ideological revolution that thoroughgoing establishment of Juche in revolution and restructuring of economy and educational system, carry much weight.

A class struggle and a consistent effort to restructure the country's economy are the two important planks for achieving the objectives of the party. The party considers the people to be the inexhaustible treasure and the most powerful source available for the purpose.

Thus a virtual socialist transformation in the country may be achieved through a consistent programme envisaged by the Workers' Party of Korea under the able leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is a most highly respected leader all over the world. The vitality and invincibility of the programme being implemented under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea is bound to succeed in the near future. The time is not distant when the national objective of the Korean reunification will also be achieved under the able leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Long live the people of Korea!
Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!
Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!

Anti-Japanese Guerilla Method of Work

Today our country sees a brilliant embodiment of the anti-Japanese guerilla method of work by which functionaries go deep among the masses and give priority to political work to fully enlist their inexhaustible creative power and wisdom while conducting all work boldly on a large scale in the van of the masses.

This work method is a mass method of leadership initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Only the strength of the masses could be relied on during the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle where do-or-die battles should be fought in direct confrontation with the Japanese imperialist bandits armed to the teeth under the conditions that there was neither rear base nor support of the state, but only the help of the revolutionary masses.

Correct organization and mobilization of the strength of the masses is a decisive guarantee of victory in the revolutionary struggle.

Basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, the great leader created the model of a revolutionary method of leadership in the thick of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"This revolutionary work method of serving the masses wholeheartedly, relying upon them, and enlisting their creative power is a tradition of our Party inherited from the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle."**

The anti-Japanese guerilla method of work is the most positive method of work which enables the entire functionaries to find themselves among the masses and give priority to political work, work with people, and thus creatively and freshly solve all problems keeping a stand of masters toward the revolution and construction.

The work of remaking nature and society is all accomplished through human activity, and everything valuable and good in the world is created by the strength and wisdom of the working masses.

It is, therefore, a fundamental requirement for the advancement of the revolution and construction that the working masses give full scope to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom with a standpoint and attitude of masters toward the cause of revolution in their own country.

The anti-Japanese guerilla method of work embodies such a demand of the mass line and becomes a work method to carry it through.

This work method is a creative work method of doing every work in conformity with the peculiarity of object, concrete surroundings and actual conditions without formality.

Mentalities, tastes and characters differ with men, and so do their level of ideological consciousness, ability, assignments and working conditions. Under these circumstances, if functionaries should assume airs and abuse their authority, they could neither harmonize with the masses nor win public confidence nor rightly organize and mobilize the masses of people in the struggle to carry out the revolutionary tasks.

Therefore, only when they conduct organizational and political work in an expedient and simple way without formality according to the people's features, preparedness, revolutionary task and working conditions, can they ensure actuality and mobility in their work and energetically organize and enlist the masses in the struggle to implement their revolutionary tasks.

What is more, the anti-Japanese guerilla method of work is a brisk militant work method of bringing about a constant advance and uninterrupted innovation in defiance of any difficulties and handling every work in a bold way and pushing it forward positively.

Revolution never tolerates itself to stop at one place. It demands the ceaseless change of old things into new ones as well as the continuous advance and uninterrupted innovation.

The struggle to put such a demand of revolution into effect is a very complex and gigantic undertaking assuming a protracted nature.

That's why functionaries should think ambitiously and project a daring plan in anticipation of not only the present conditions but also the distant future and expedite all work on positive and bold lines stoutly in militant spirit and revolutionary manner.

Only by so doing, can ceaseless advance and innovation be made in their work, sweeping away slackness and conservatism, idleness and self-complacency.

The anti-Japanese guerilla method of work is really a revolutionary work method enabling us to push ahead with all work—the work to remake nature, society and human beings—at the same time.

With the splendid inheritance and development of this work method by our Party and its embodiment in all fields of the Party, state and economic work, a substantial change is now coming over the ideological, mental and moral traits of our people and a big success being achieved year after year in our socialist economic construction.

The statue of great Mother of Korea Kang Ban Sok reverentially built at the Chilgol Revolutionary Historic Site in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang City

Brilliant Life

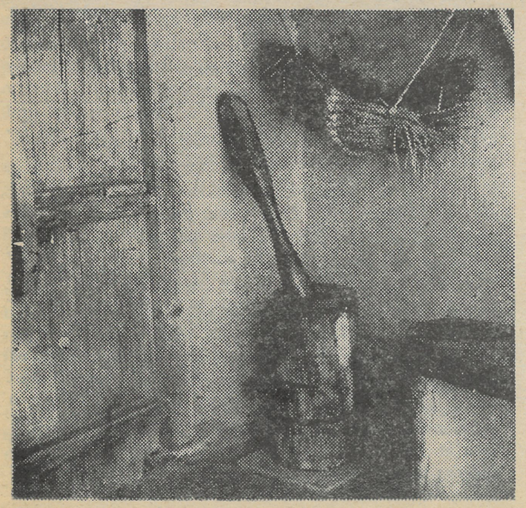
Chilgol, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang City, is a historic and glorious land where Mother Kang Ban Sok, indomitable revolutionary fighter, was born and bred and where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his early days, attended the Changdok School in deference to his father's wishes.

Great Mother of Korea Kang Ban Sok was born at Chilgol on April 21, 1892 as the second daughter of progressive and revolutionary educator Kang Don Uk.

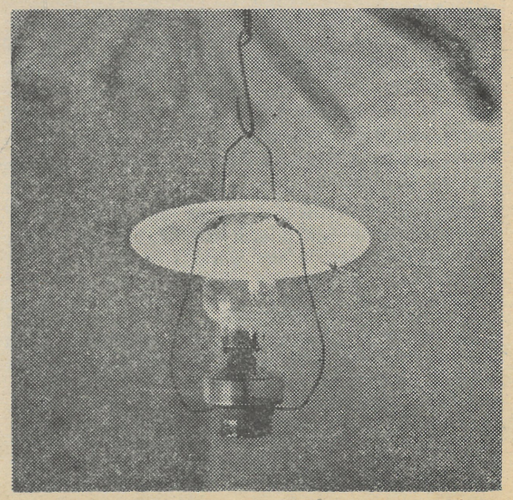
She grew up in the poor family sharing misfortunes and hardships together with the people at a time when the destiny of our country was at stake owing to the ceaseless invasions of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and when our patriotic-minded people rose in resistance against the aggressors and feudal rulers.

Educated by her father and elder brother in the patriotic and revolutionary family, she had ardent patriotism, a sense of justice, a strong fighting spirit and noble traits from her childhood.

a mortar



a kerosene lamp



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Workwomen visit the time-honoured house in the Chilgol Revolutionary Historic Site

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In 1908, she was married to Kim Hyong Jik, dauntless revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement. Afterwards she actively helped her husband in his revolutionary activities.

In defiance of the most abject poverty and the harsh suppression by the Japanese imperialists, the Mother brought up her son, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to be the sun of the nation and peerless patriot. And she devoted her all to helping him who had set out on the road of sacred revolutionary struggle for national liberation.

Meanwhile, Mother Kang Ban Sok waged revolutionary struggle unyieldingly and stubbornly in order to take back the country occupied by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and to build a new society freed from exploitation and oppression in this land.

Under the guidance and assistance of the great leader, the Mother formed in December 1926 the Anti-Japanese Women's Association (AJWA), the first women's revolutionary organization in our country, and encouraged the broad sections of women to the revolutionary struggle.

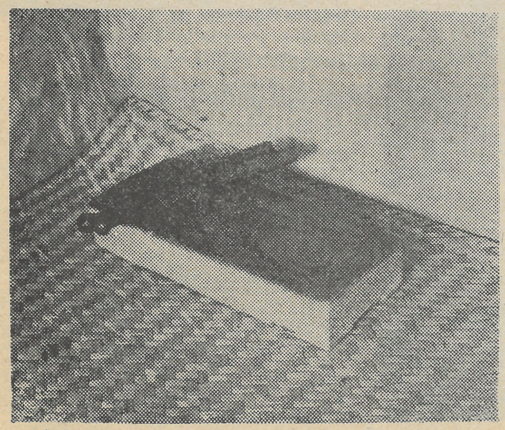
Mother Kang Ban Sok said:

"Since we are suffering the misery of a stateless people, we shouldn't grudge our lives. You can break twigs one by one, but when many of them are bundled, you'll find them hardly possible to break. People gathered here are small in number. If we work in concert at the risk of our lives, we'll have nothing beyond our power."

She energetically conducted the work of arming the AJWA members thoroughly with the progressive ideas, of building up revolutionary organizations firmly and of rallying the broad masses of women around them.

As seen above, Mother Kang Ban Sok lived and fought stoutly as the wife of a revolutionary, and as the Mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great leader and as a strong-willed revolutionary fighter. However, to our regret, she died on July 31, 1932 at the age of 40, without seeing the day of the country's liberation.

But her indomitable fighting spirit and noble revolutionary exploits will shine forever in the minds of our people and women.



a fulling block

System of Bringing Up and Educating Children Established in Our Country

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic have always devoted much effort to the work of bringing up children under public care."

Nursing children under state and public care is of considerable significance in bringing them up to be masters of society and reserves of revolution. Men's ideology and character begin to form from their childhood. In order to train them up to be men of fine character they should be reared and educated collectively in social relations from early childhood.

In compliance with the great leader's teaching our country pays careful attention to the work of nursing and educating children under public care while regarding it as one of the important revolutionary tasks.

In spite of the difficult economic situation of our country after her liberation (August 1945) from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, nurseries and kindergartens were set up in towns, at factories, enterprises and state farms, and they were run with large state funds. Thus a system of bringing up and educating children under public care was established.

Even in the difficult circumstances of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), bringing up children under public care was still continued, and such enormous measures as setting up large numbers of baby homes and orphanages and rearing war orphans were taken.

As a result, there was no war orphan wandering about streets in the thick of the war.

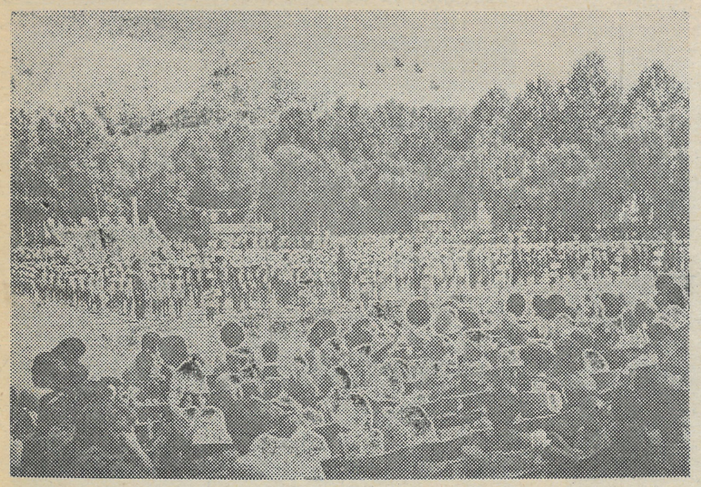
In the arduous postwar period after the whole country was reduced into ashes, the state directed primary attention to nurture and education of children, and ensured everything necessary for building and managing nurseries and kindergartens.

After the socialist system was established, the work for nursing and educating the children entered the stage of full-scale development. The completion of socialist transformation and the further advance of women into society presented this work as an urgent problem.

With the increased investment of funds by the state and through a movement involving the whole of society, numerous modernly-equipped nurseries and kindergartens were built everywhere in town and country and their management was systematically improved.

In order to legally consolidate the nurture of children under state and public care, the great leader saw that the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children was enacted at the Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in April 1976.

According to this law provided by the great leader, the policy of bringing up the entire children in town and country under state and public care is being carried out brilliantly in our country today.



A friendship sporting event of our kindergarteners

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visiting Mt. Paekdu-san, a sacred place of revolution (June 28, 1979)

The house in Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, nourishing the great aims of revolution

Mangyongdae, the Native Place of Revolution

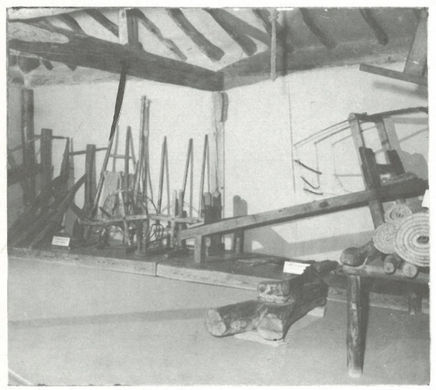
Mangyongdae, thou gave birth to the sun of revolution
The sun illumining all over the world, the great Kim Il Sung
Thy sun learnt the great truth
In thy revolutionary cradle
Thou produced the great leader
Whom all mankind look up to

Mangyongdae, thy river flows with affection
Magnolia's fragrance floats over the globe
Thy sacred poplar tree
Is the lofty spirit of Korea
Thy green pine tree on thy hill
Is the indomitable constancy of Korea

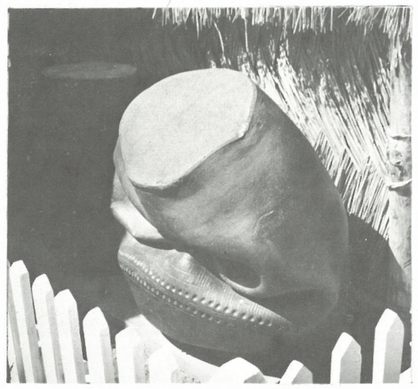
Mangyongdae, thy sun defeated two major imperialisms
And lights the whole world with the immortal Juche idea
Mangyongdae, thy name will live for ever
With the world revolution
Mangyongdae, the well of true soul,
The native place of revolution.

Presented by H.A.M. Touray, Member of the Gambian Group For the Study of KIMILSUNGISM

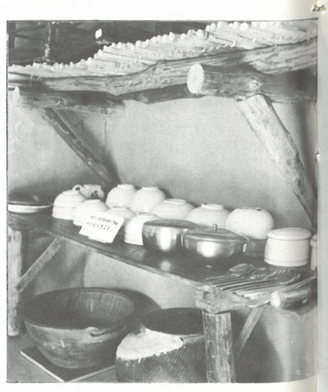
Various historic relics showing the hardy livelihood of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary family



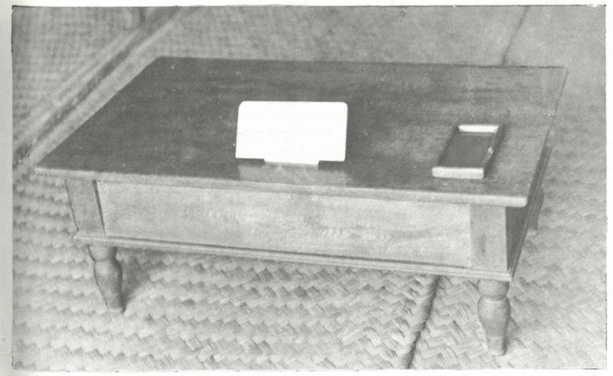
Farm tools and loom



Distorted crock



Kitchenware



A low desk used by the great leader for study in his childhood

Foreign friends visiting the Mangyongdae Museum of Revolutionary History

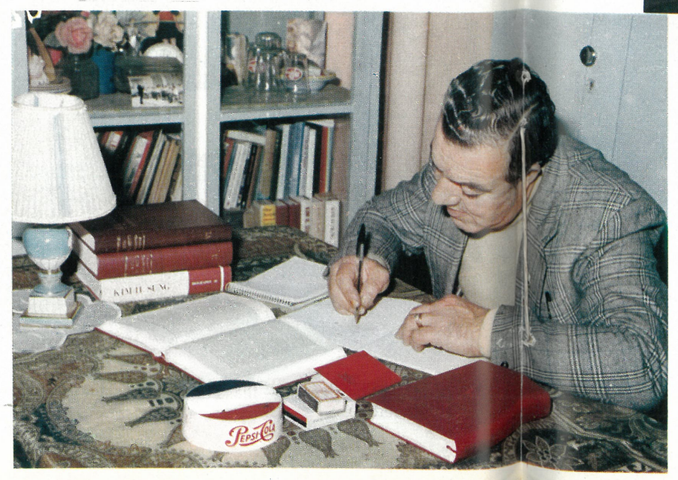
Foreign Friends Make Study of Juche Idea

A married couple in Austria putting a basket of flowers in front of the portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung

A foreign woman studies the revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung

Austrian people of various circles in their study of the Juche idea

Austrian workers reading the "Biography of Kim Il Sung"

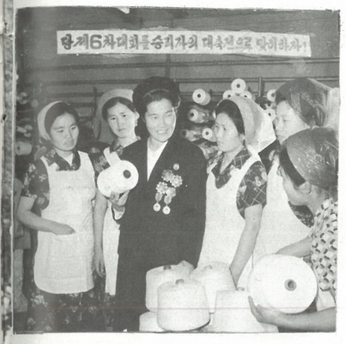


A university teacher in Malta devotes deep study to the works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung

Egyptian children see a picture-book of our country

Workers of Kumsong Tractor Plant step up production in hearty response to the Party's slogan "Let us meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements!"

Female workers of Sariwon Knitting Mill bend every effort to turn out knit goods of high quality with a single desire to render devoted service to the Party and the revolution, to the fatherland and the people as recently discovered heroes did



Weavers of Sakju Textile Mill are firmly resolved to bring about the collective innovation helping and pulling each other forward in order to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as a grand festival of victors

Working women of Youth Chemical Complex devote their energy to chemical fabrics production with a determination to overfulfil their yearly plan markedly before the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

Putting the sincerity of throwster into even a piece of yarn
—At Sakju Textile Mill—

With a burning heart of loyalty

Central Control Room of Sunchon Cement Factory

Morning at the Youth Fish Farm

WORKS OF ART

Going to Farm Field

> "Our state system of bringing up and educating children is the most progressive of such systems which embodies the communist principles of child-rearing."
>
> KIM IL SUNG

A Round-Table Talk

Our System of Bringing up and Educating Children and Women's Problem

Participants

Chong Jong Suk: Merited Teacher and Head of Ponbu Kindergarten in Sinuiju City.
Choe Nam Hyang: Deputy to Supreme People's Assembly, Labour Hero and Chief of a Workshop of Sinuiju Textile Mill.
Kim Gyong Su: Merited Nursery Teacher and Head of Sinwon District Nursery in Sinuiju City.
Paek Yon Hong: Teacher of Nursery School Belonging to Sinuiju Shoes Factory.
Kye Jong Hui: Doctress of Ponbu District Nursery in Sinuiju City.
Mun Hui Ok: Chairman of Women's Union of Sinuiju City.
Reporter of our magazine.

Reporter: Thanks for your trouble in coming here.

Our system of bringing up and educating children is bearing richer fruit with the lapse of time. It has opened a broad avenue for the accomplishment of the cause of women's emancipation. All of you are either nursery and kindergarten teachers or enjoyers of the benefits of this system. So, I would like to talk with you about it.

Kim Gyong Su: As you know, our country has a socialist system of nursing and educating children. The entire preschool children are brought up collectively in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

It must be said, first of all, that this is the most popular and equal system of child-rearing reflecting a popular policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people.

Chong Jong Suk: That's right. We may prove it by the fact that children are brought up and educated at state and public expense, with the result that all children enjoy completely equal state and social benefits, irrespective of the occupations of their parents and the quantity and quality of the labour they put in.

It is also a progressive system, I think, under which children are brought up in a cultural, scientific way and educated along revolutionary lines.

Paek Yon Hong: I have something to say about it.

During nearly 20 years of my service as nursery teacher I have witnessed tremendous benefits to children. Nursery and kindergarten protect the health of children systematically according to their trait of character on the basis of concrete understanding of each constitution and health condition, and scientifically carry on all nursing work such as nutrition supply, hygienic keeping, and organization of life.

"ENJOYER OF UNIQUE PRIVILEGE"

—Excerpts from "Korea, Country of Juche, Led by Great President Kim Il Sung" Written by Efrain Luis Caro, Editor-in-Chief of the Peruvian newspaper *Expreso*—

I saw another proud reality in Korea with wonder in the fields of education and culture. With relation to this, I have something to say to the Korean people.

I could not but sink in deep thought when I saw the sons and daughters of Korean workers and peasants happily sing songs and proudly play in concert, and when I saw a fine performance given by children at a students and children's palace. When I looked at the blessed Korean children, enjoyer of unique privilege in this country, I thought of millions of hungry children in rags in the capitalist countries; shut out of learning

That's why the children are all in good health growing up without disease.

Kye Jong Hui: Yes, indeed. Nursery bears a responsibility of children's health and their normal growth.

When a child enters our nursery after the close of its mother's maternity leave, our medical office makes up the child's "health record card." Another one is drawn up, too, at a hospital in charge of the child in residential quarters, that is, the child comes into double medical care. Everything as to the maintenance of the child's health is noted down on the card. One can find on it even the shortage of the mother's milk. Deficiency of breast milk is filled up at a nutriment preparation kitchen in nursery.

Receiving children into nursery is conducted in a thoroughgoing way. My daily work begins with receiving them in the morning. As a doctress, I make a point of carrying on medical examination for each child at the entrance, and pass them into the nursery after grouping them into three classes—normal room, isolation room and children's ward.

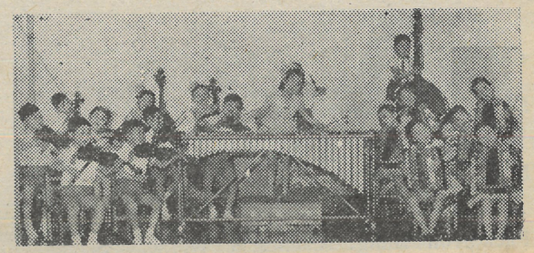
Children at the ward are treated and looked after by the nursery doctors.

Reporter: Your words set me recalling to my mind a foreign visitor who had expressed some doubts as to whether or no the collective nurture of children at nurseries caused disease increase. (laugh of all participants.)

Chong Jong Suk: As a matter of fact, if children are brought up collectively at nursery and kindergarten, they grow up in better health than at home and develop collectivist ideas and good moral qualities from childhood, and this greatly helps mental development.

During the nursery and kindergarten course, children come to aquire a vocabulary of 3,000 or more words of the standard language, learn the Korean alphabets and method of addition and subtraction at the figures from one to ten.

Our happy children bring their talents into full bloom



at school age, those little ones wander about streets barefoot to beg for alms or earn a bare living by polishing military boots of imperialist aggressor troops and selling newspapers, cigarettes and chewing-gums with wooden boxes on their shoulders. And I directed my thoughts also toward those young girls who roved to find a means of living but degraded to the status of street-girls in the long run.

Hunger and poverty, unemployment and ignorance, crimes and ruin—these are part and parcel of capitalist system today.

Probably, many of happy Korean people have not witnessed such a miserable plight as that, I suppose. Korean children would be unable to form any notion of the sufferings of those little ones of the same age in the countries trampled underfoot by capitalism.

I heartily hope that today's happiness of the Korean children will become tomorrow's reality of the Latin-American children, and feel confident of its realization.

"ELABORATE ORGANIZATION FOR CHILD-NURSING"

—Excerpts from Travel Note "Sight of Korea, Country of Chollima" Written by Migami Sen, Reporter of Kyodo News Service, Japan—

Nurseries assume the care of children and bring them up from their birth to their entering kindergartens. They are set up at residential quarters, at work places in factory district, and at each workteam in the rural area. Children are brought up there free of charge.

To take, as an example, the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant, there are a nursery and a kindergarten for mother workers situated in a quiet corner within the plant. If you enter the gate and go through a "tunnel" of flowers stooping yourself, you find children coming out of the entrance to welcome you.

With loud greetings and shout of joy, those little ones cling to you intimately. There are swings, slides and many playthings in the garden.

Children in an "aeroplane" on turning gear wave their hands.

The nursery has various rooms classified by the period of growth; rooms for babies under 100 days after their birth, for babies of four months and downwards, for six-month-old babies, for one-year-old babies, for two-year-old infants and for three-year-old children. It has a suckling room, too.

Each room is allotted to two nursery teachers in white overalls. The crib's size, diet and playthings are varied according to the period of growth.

Especially, the one-year preschool compulsory education at kindergarten enables children to easily read textbooks and understand the educational contents from the first day of primary school at the age of six.

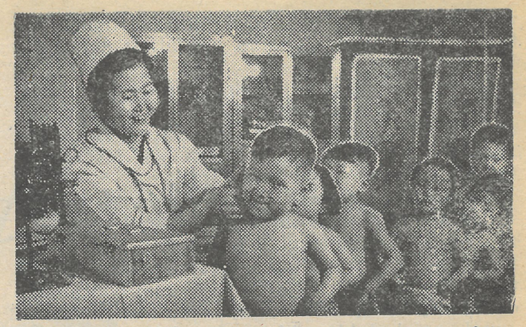
Moreover, those children who have been accustomed to collective life lead their school life in good manner and maintain discipline well.

Kim Gyong Su: Let me take an example. We once arranged a velocipede race for our nursery children. At the signal of teacher's whistle, little cycle racers ran vying with each other. By the way, a child fell down helplessly. At that moment, all the racers came to a halt, and one of them helped him to regain his feet. Then they resumed their running displaying a spirit of rivalry.

Choe Nam Hyang: Such a collective spirit and good character can not be cultivated at home, indeed.

Mun Hui Ok: As told by you all, ours is a system of bringing up children well and educating in a revolutionary way. So, it facilitates lessening women's domestic burdens of raising children and guaranteeing their socio-political activities substantially.

To take Comrade Choe Nam Hyang, as an instance, she is now Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Head of a workshop. She has two children at the age of five and three. But she feels no inconvenience in her socio-political activity and in the work as a workshop head because the state takes charge of child-rearing.



A nursery doctor takes care of children's health systematically

Choe Nam Hyang: There are many nationally known fulfillers of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) in our textile mill such as Pyon Jong Suk, Kim Jong Ok, Rim Chun Ok and Kwon Hyon Sun, who are mothers like me.

They are respected in the mill and the society

Working mothers give babies suck twice before noon and afternoon respectively. Meanwhile the babies are furnished with cow's milk additionally. Chubby babies are really in full vigor. The "Room for Learning from the Childhood of Fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung" and a play room and a music room are set up for the children of two or three years old. In other words, their "revolutionary life" begins in this way. There are rooms for learning the Korean language, arithmetic, song and dance in the kindergarten.

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR CHILDREN

Our country gives systematic medical service to nursery and kindergarten children.

All medical services designed for the protection and promotion of the children's health are free of charge according to the system of universal free medical care in force in our country.

The state allocates medical workers to every nursery and kindergarten and supplies them with medical appliances and medicine and has the diseases of children prevented, and treated in good time through specialized medical establishments.

Children's wards are set up everywhere there are nurseries.

The children's wards give medical treatment and nursing to those children who are so slightly ill that hospitalization is unnecessary, and thus thoroughly protect their health.

SUPPLY AGENCY FOR NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN

Our country has a well-regulated supply system of service for nursery and kindergarten children.

Supply agencies for nurseries and kindergartens are found in every province, city and county (district). These agencies regularly provide all nurseries and kindergartens in the area in their charge with facilities and teaching tools and furnishings for nurture and education of children as well as milk, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetable, sweets and other processed foodstuffs.

These supply agencies are equipped not only with sufficient facilities capable of storing and preserving those various kinds of supply goods for

as Labour Heroes and innovators. It's thanks to the system of nursing and educating children, I think.

In bygone days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our women were kicked out of jobs on the absurd grounds of motherhood. No wonder that "Being childless is the best lot" were the words on every women's lips.

Chong Jong Suk: It's an old tale, now.

For the benefit of our women who had suffered a real ill-treatment without any right for a long period of time, the fatherly leader instituted the system of bringing up and educating children so that they might enjoy substantially equal social rights with men and live an independent and creative worthwhile life to their hearts' content.

Choe Nam Hyang: So, it is my one and the sole thought that how I should repay this great favor of the fatherly leader's with loyal devotion by all means.

Paek Yon Hong: I'll also make an earnest effort to consolidate and develop this system.

Above all, in hearty response to the fatherly leader's teaching that the work of nursery teacher is not simply that of tending other people's children, but is an honourable revolutionary task of raising the successors to our revolutionary cause, I'll look after children with such a warm affection of their real mothers' to achieve greater success in the bringing up of children.

Reporter: Now, let's wind up our talks. Thank you for your good remarks.

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children, but also with cars and other means of conveyance for timely transport of all necessary things to nurseries and kindergartens.

TRAINING OF NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS

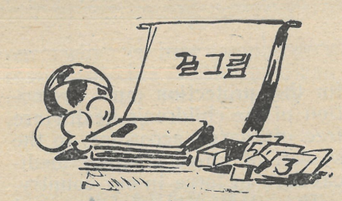
There is a kindergarten teachers' college in each province of our country, which trains kindergarten teachers.

Nursery teachers are brought up at a training centre instituted in each county.

Most of nursery and kindergarten teachers in active service at 60,000 odd nurseries and kindergartens are women graduates from those colleges or the training centres. They have an expert knowledge necessary for educating children along revolutionary lines and bringing them up in a cultural and scientific way.

On the other hand, a regular study is carried on at nurseries and kindergartens to raise the teachers' political level and improve practical ability.

Nursery and kindergarten teachers learn the knowledge of pedagogy, science and hygiene



for bringing up and educating children through the technical and professional study conducted in a planned way every week and month.

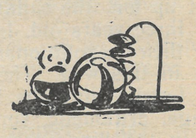
CHILDREN'S GOODS SUPPLIED AT LOW PRICE

Article 17, Chapter II of the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children laid down by the great leader President Kim Il Sung points out:

"The state makes children's clothes, shoes and other goods as best it can, and sets their prices as high as to compensate the production costs or even lower, meeting the balance by itself."

As stipulated in the Law, our country makes children's clothes, shoes and other goods as best it can, and lowers their price systematically.

In 1964 and 1966 the state had put down the price of children's goods by a large margin, and then reduced the price of 6,000 sorts of goods for children



by 38.7 per cent on an average in 1971.

Thus, all goods for children are supplied to them at the cost of production or below it.

Father's Image

There went the school-bell. The pupils poured noisily into the classroom.

Instantly the quieted room was thrown into a hubbub—noises of chairs, clatters of pencil-case and the sound of turning over the leaves.

Soon after, the noise abated and they were all dumb.

Mistress Son Hui who always looked thoughtful with her head a little to one side, came smiling into the room.

She was a teacher of composition, a favourite subject to Chol Me.

(What theme does she set today?)

Chol Me was looking at the platform closely. Then the mistress began to talk smilingly.

"Now let's try verbal portrait. We've learned that when describing somebody's image, we should not picture it simply as it is but portray it as a face expressing the character, thought, feelings, love and hatred, joy and sorrow, hope and despair, bravery and fear, trust and mistrust and so on. Take an instance, Hyon Sung Nam!"

"Yes!"

A ruddy-faced sturdy boy sprang to his feet in front of the teaching desk.

Then giggles ran throughout the room. No wonder, Sung Nam was an ardent movie fan, but writing was unpalatable to him.

"Your father is a model engine driver, isn't he? How are you going to picture his image?"

"..."

He only mumbled.

This time, the mistress named Yong I who sat next to Sung Nam. He easily described the image of Sung Nam's father whom he had happened to see some time ago at a meeting with labour innovators.

"Having overfulfilled today's plan for transport, my dad gives a steam whistle with a smile on his wind-burnt face."

"Wind-burnt? No, sunburnt...."

So grumbling with a sulky face, Sung Nam gave a poke in the ribs of Yong I who sat down after his answer.

"Well done. This simple sentence of Yong I's gives a vivid picture of an engine driver devoting his all to the socialist construction. Now, what about the composer, for example, Kum Ju's father...."

Kum Ju, a merry laugher, rose before the teacher finished her words.

"Each time my papa plays the piano, his face is richly expressive. Sometimes a smile spreads over his face; sometimes passion runs high. To hear his piano in the garden, I can easily guess his look full of expressions...."

Kum Ju paused for a witty finishing touch, before she sat down with a sunny smile.

All the class looked at her in admiration.

"Very good. How excellently she described her musician father at work, devoted to the art for the people and the revolution.... In a few lines, in this way we can vividly describe so-

mebody's personality, thinking and character and so on. Now let's write a composition on your father's face as you see everyday."

Silence settled down on the classroom.

The pupils gazed at the blackboard with twinkling eyes.

"Father's Image"

These bold and large letters looked down on the children.

Muffled whispers surged. After some minutes, the sound of penning was heard.

Stroking back her tuft behind her ears, Chol Me looked hard down at the letters written on her notebook. The theme captured her fancy. Never had her heart throbbed with such emotion at a composition class.

Chol Me, her eyes closed, tried to figure to herself her father's image. But the image of her father did not float before her—a posthumous child. Whenever thinking of her father, a fallen fighter, she recalled not of his image but his eyeglasses with a brown rim, which was carefully preserved in the wardrobe by her mother.

Chol Me's father had been murdered by Yanks in Seoul before she was born.

She had no copy of her father's photograph as a keepsake: One autumn day the mother left Seoul carrying Chol Me on her back to come to the embrace of the fatherly General. On her northward way, she had her package with the photograph in it burnt by an incendiary bomb dropped by the enemy—US imperialists.

(How can I portray the image of my papa whom I have never seen?)

Though the ink on her pen had long dried, Chol Me remained immobile without writing, her eyes fixed on the title, her head drooping.

While looking round the room, the mistress made a halt at the back of Chol Me and looked at her notebook on which the title was written big. There was a growing ache in her large blackish eyes.

The mistress, lost in deep thought, came back to the teaching desk consulting her watch.

Then she began to scribble something on a piece of paper.

After a while she slipped it on Chol Me's notebook.

This brought a little blush to her face. A few lines of writing on the paper greeted her eyes painfully.

"Chol Me, why don't you make a composition? Your father was a fine man who gave up his life for national reunification. You know how he took part in the struggle for liberating the south Korean people. I seem to see the image of your father who remained an unyielding patriot to his last moment.

"The respected and beloved Marshal said that whenever thinking of the down-trodden southern land he recalled your father, too, didn't he?

"How heroic his image is! Do write with pride. I'm sure you'll write a good composition."

Fingering her pen, Chol Me closed her eyes. Then an emotion-charged recollection surged to her girlish heart. That was an unforgettable happening that had occurred 9 years ago.

It was one evening of April when cherries and apricots were in full bloom on the Taedong-gang River.

Waiting for her mother to come home, Chol Me was playing with building blocks in the yard.

"Sputtering.... Honking, honking!"

So shouting, the child carried on her toy truck blocks, pieces of brick, tile and glass.

Chol Me was so absorbed in the play that she did not notice a car draw up outside the fence.

Chol Me was startled by a sonorous voice behind, calling, "Chol Me!" and by a big and gentle hand caressing her head. He was none other than the fatherly Marshal himself.

Her mother was standing behind him.

The fatherly Marshal lightly took her in his arms.

"Chol Me makes me recall her father more vividly. She is the very picture of him."

With joy, Chol Me clapped her hands.

"Father Marshal! I'm glad!"

"Glad? Ha ha, what a big girl you've grown up! It seems but a few days ago that I got the sad news about Mr. Ha Jin's death. Now this child who did not know her father has thus grown!..."

So saying, the fatherly Marshal looked in the direction of the southern land whose sky was blotted out by dark clouds. Under the sky there must be the hill where her father was killed.

From then on, the girl used to say her playmates:

"The dear Marshal knows my papa."

... ...

Her father whom the respected and beloved Marshal never forgets!

The vivid traces floated before her eyes; the traces her father had left in the course of his unswerving struggle upholding the line set forth by the dear Marshal.

...The newspaper MSS her father wrote by candle-light sitting up all night to widely propagate the stories about the brilliant General to all the southern compatriots, the campus basement where he, together with his beloved disciples, worked off papers carrying the news of the foundation of the Republic, the last night he spent behind iron-bars looking up to the northern sky, yearning to see the great General, the letters "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" he carved neatly on the wall of his gruesome prison cell.

Chol Me, feeling a strong impulse to dip her pen in ink, directed her thankful eyes toward the mistress. At last the introducing lines hit her.

Mistress Son Hui nodded to encourage Chol Me.

By the reflected light of the setting sun that streamed into the room through the window-pane, her notebook turned as red as a little flag. Chol Me started to drive her pen on the notebook.

At dusk, Chol Me made for home down the streets brightly illuminated with neon signs. But she was not yet aware that her teacher read her composition in tears and decided to send it to a publishing house.

* * *

The office building of the Party Central Committee in fresh verdure was standing out against the sky in which puffs of clouds were floating slowly.

(I wonder in which room the fatherly Marshal is!)

Chol Me cast glances on the windows with breathless attention because she felt as if she could hear his affectionate voice with strained ears.

Accompanied by an adjutant, Chol Me went into the building.

Having seen out those designers who had met the fatherly Marshal just now, the adjutant stepped into the empty reception room. And he took Chol Me into the next room.

The fatherly Marshal who was looking at the garden through the opened window turned about to the entrance. A bright smile spread over his face.

"Oh, Chol Me! You're welcome!"

Chol Me ran up to the fatherly Marshal.

"Father Marshal!..."

Suddenly a lump came into her throat and tears swelled up in her eyes. She was too excited for greetings. She flung herself into the bosom of the fatherly Marshal with hot tears trickling down her cheeks.

"You've grown beyond recognition. Let me have a look...."

The fatherly Marshal held her shoulders a little away and looked down at her face and figure for a good while. His face beamed with boundless joy.

"I met you in the spring of the year after the war, didn't I?"

"Yes, sir."

Her voice became low with emotion.

"Hum, so, nine years have passed since. Chol Me, do you remember that day?"

Chol Me raised her tearful eyes to look at the fatherly Marshal.

"Yes, I do, sir."

The unforgettable spring day! Chol Me remembered as if it were yesterday.

That day, the fatherly Marshal put a crimson ribbon on her head and had a try at the tap in a corner of the yard. Strolling along the River Taedong-gang promenade illuminated rosy by the evening glow, he pointed to the moon mirrored in the water.

(That day I fixed an apricot flower on his felt hat like a ribbon. Why was I so prankish?)

"You remember well what happened in your earliest days. I sent for you as I missed you very much. Reading your composition I wanted to see you all the more. Yours is excellent."

The fatherly Marshal gave a glance to the desk.

It was not until then that Chol Me saw a juvenile paper *Sonyon Sinmun* spread before the telephone. Her writing, *"Father's Image"*, sent by her teacher might be carried in the paper, she thought.

(The fatherly Marshal was the first to read my poor writing....)

She felt her eye was attracted in the direction of the paper. Chol Me had the urge to read as soon as possible the paper which the fatherly Marshal had snatched time to read.

Reading her mind, he took up the paper and gave it to her.

Chol Me took the paper softly wiping her tears.

Chol Me ran her blurred eyes over the paper without knowing that the fatherly Marshal looked at the paper over her shoulders with a praiseful smile.

The adjutant showed up again at the door from the reception room. He stepped forward to the desk and gave a quick look at her. Then

he said in a low voice:

"Dear Leader, they say they went through all the pre-war south Korean publications in the Central Library, but they failed to get the picture."

"Hum...."

After nodding gravely, the fatherly Marshal said:

"Perhaps you can obtain the picture from among some comrades who were in Koryo University. Do get in touch with all the provinces for it."

"Yes, sir."

Koryo University! It sounded familiar to Chol Me and she felt her heart beat fast; her father taught in the very university in Seoul.

How excited she had been to hear the name of the university in newscasts when the April 19 uprising had broken out shaking the whole land of south Korea.

The fatherly Marshal looked at his watch. Then he took Chol Me by the hand and came up to the window.

"Chol Me! Now let's go out to the streets together. Here, how fine it is today!"

Chol Me clung to the fatherly Marshal in the excess of joy....

The car glided over the asphalted road flooded with sunshine.

At noon it got as warm as a summer day. A cool breeze of the early autumn blew in through the half-opened window. The tip of her long red tie flapped and tickled her lower cheek from time to time.

Without heeding where the car was running Chol Me was only conscious with infinite happiness that she was sitting by the fatherly Marshal. When he smiled, she smiled, too, and when he looked out through the window, so did she.

His hand caressing the girl's cheek suddenly stopped.

Chol Me raised her head. Her heart began to beat fast, because there appeared to the right the well-known building hemmed with iron fences.

It was the historic building where the fatherly Marshal had founded the Party and drawn up blueprints for the new liberated Korea after returning home in triumph.

Chol Me was told that it was at the office building that her father met the national hero General Kim Il Sung in the autumn of the year of liberation. In south Korea her father organized a "reception committee for General Kim Il Sung" and most earnestly waited for his coming.

Afterwards he broke through 38th parallel at great risk to come to Pyongyang with a strong desire to see the fatherly General.

Chol Me had heard in detail about the happenings of the day.

...Her father went upstairs in the office of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea. An officer in khaki uniform guided him into a back room facing the south.

The fatherly General whom he had not forgotten even in his dream came to the doorway beaming with a smile.

"Dear General!..."

His words of greeting were smothered in tears, his lips quivering.

His long pent-up sorrows in the years of slavery seemed to melt away together with the tears.

"Dear General! You must have had much trouble to take back the lost country. Though I know you are pressed with state affairs, I've called on you like this with irrepressible longing to see you."

"I hear, Seoul people have organized a reception committee to wait for us. I, too, want to meet the southern compatriots very much. Now that I've seen you Mr. Ha Jin in this way, I'm delighted as if I met all our fellow-countrymen in south Korea."

The respected and beloved General looked into the haggard face of Chol Me's father as if looking after all the countrymen in the south. The dear General grasped his hands and stood there for a long while....

Stepping into the courtyard, the fatherly Marshal, taking Chol Me by the hand, walked slowly toward the left corner of the building.

He raised his hand to point at a window upstairs.

"Look! At that room I met your father. He came a long way of 1,000-ri on foot to see me dragging his leg wounded by an enemy rifle-shot. Having returned to Seoul, your father fought bravely befitting a Korean scholar dedicated to the cause for justice and truth. Saying that both the campus and the prison were a teacher's platform, he taught truth anywhere and anytime fighting for the reunification in the teeth of the enemy suppression.

"Among his students there are not a few persons who lead the van in the anti-US national salvation struggle today."

While listening to him Chol Me was all ears.

The place was where a truly worthwhile life started for Chol Me's father. In front of the historic two-storeyed building, Chol Me wanted to be held in arms by the dear Marshal for a long time as her father was that day.

Tenderly stroking her hands, the fatherly Marshal said in a low tone:

"Chol Me, let's pose for a photograph together. I met with your father in the autumn right after the country's liberation when the situation was really grave and complicated. So, I failed to have a photograph taken together with him."

Chol Me looked ahead with her cheek tightly pressed to the sleeve of the fatherly Marshal.

Soon a cameraman adjusted the focus. Chol Me smiled brightly. She felt all the happiness in the world flew in upon her little heart.

It was September, and the courtyard was in rich autumnal tints. Birds were chirping ceaselessly among trees singing of the harvest season. In the flowering garden butterflies were seen fluttering and bees buzzing about.

A building came in sight through trees. It was the fatherly Marshal's residence.

Chol Me and her mother sat at a round table under a willow in the garden to wait for the appearance of the fatherly Marshal. Suddenly a rustle of branches was heard near by.

The fatherly Marshal, attended by the adjutant, was seen coming towards them.

"Here you are, Chol Me!"

Chol Me quit her grasp on her mother's hands and ran up to the fatherly Marshal.

The fatherly Marshal stroked the head of Chol Me leaping for joy and clinging to him and seated her. And he grasped hands with her mother saying:

"Comrade Suk Yong, I haven't seen you for a long time."

After asking her about her work at her newspaper office, he continued quietly:

"I'm going to let Chol Me see her father's face. That is why I've called you in."

"?!"

Chol Me could not understand what he meant and she only blinked.

"...On the night when I read Chol Me's composition, I lay awake. The writing saying that she has never seen her father lingered in my mind."

The fatherly Marshal paused awhile and began to tap at the table as if ruminating over the writing.

Chol Me was overwhelmed by emotion. Lines of her composition came across her mind.

Then, what sort of composition did she write in that unforgettable class?

"...I do not know papa's face. I hear, papa was killed, it was before I was born, by the enemy—US imperialists—on the 'charge' of his fighting to reunify the divided country.

"'If you give birth to a child, bring it up as the child of the dear General and call it Chol Me (iron hammer). Train it as strong as an iron fist with which to crush the corrupt and decayed society!'

"This was papa's dying wish which was conveyed to mama from his students who were with him behind the bars.

"At his last moment on the execution ground, papa grabbed a handful of soil, soil of Korea, in his hands and rubbed his cheeks with it. Then gazing at the sky over Pyongyang, he shouted aloud, 'Long live General Kim Il Sung!'

"I've never seen him.

"But I always picture to myself with pride the image of papa who looked up to the northern sky beaming with a smile at his dying hour, never yielding to the enemy.

"Because it is an image that the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung never forgets!..."

Abruptly a wind shook the wood. The rustling trees seemed to whisper soft and low the full story that Chol Me had left untold in her brief writing.

"Chol Me, you must have been longing to see your father's face so eagerly! Your father's was a broad face with big bright eyes. His fiery eyes are ever present in my mind. At the first glance, he looked a passionate man with a strong will.

"I wanted to show you the face of your father who kept to his pledge to the fatherland at the risk of his life."

The fatherly Marshal paused for a moment to pass over Chol Me's shoulder a branch of the willow hanging down on her head.

"That you should spare time for us like this, despite your tight schedule with state affairs!..."

Failed to go on speaking, the mother raised a string of *Chogori* (Korean jacket).

Before she put it on her eyes, tears trickled down her cheeks.

The fatherly Marshal's voice became somewhat husky, too.

"As long as the bereaved children of those fighters who sacrificed themselves in the struggle for the country and the revolution remember their parents' image and reliably hold to the cause they upheld, the continuity of our revolution will grow ever stronger. Comrade Suk Yong, here is Mr. Ha Jin's photo."

The fatherly Marshal took it from his adjutant and handed it over to Chol Me's mother. He stood up and began to stroll in the courtyard.

"Dear Leader, how comes it that..."

The mother carefully examined the photo with her hands trembling lightly.

Chol Me stood close to her mother with a throbbing heart. For a long while her eyes were fixed upon the face of her father whom she saw for the first time in her life.

How eagerly she wished to see it! The spectacled father looked straight forward with his large eyes under the broad forehead. His heavy eyebrows seemed like moving above his radiant eyes.

Chol Me felt an urge to shout, pressing her cheek against the face:

(Papa! I'm your daughter, Chol Me. The benevolent Marshal has grown me up like this with such loving care!)

Chol Me pulled toward her the photo from her mother's hands.

"Now, three of us of our family...are together...together!..."

Her mother's tear-laden voice was heard dimly like in a dream.

The adjutant who was watching Chol Me and her mother in silence said quietly stepping up to them:

"The fatherly Marshal has been paying deep attention to the work of finding out the pictures of the sacrificed anti-Japanese fighters and of

those fighters who fell in the fight for the liberation of south Korea and the country's reunification.

"Reading this writing of hers together with me, the respected and beloved leader earnestly told me that Chol Me should see her father's face at the earliest possible date.

"Afterwards he personally met tens of persons from south Korea to get a picture of her father.

"He instructed the workers of the Central Library to go through the south Korean publications issued before the war without exception. Nowhere else, however, could he get even a copy of his photograph.

"Then, he obtained this photo from a person of south Korean origin who is living in the far-off province of Ryanggang; the photo for which Mr. Ha Jin had posed together with his students at the graduation ceremony of the university. This is an enlargement of it."

Chol Me lifted up her head and stared into space with amazement.

The reports made by the adjutant to the respected and beloved Marshal in his room and his telephone call to Kim Il Sung University and the name of Koryo University...all these were associated with his loving care to let Chol Me see her father's face.

The fatherly Marshal who was back to the table wiped away the tears that streamed down Chol Me's cheeks while patting her on the shoulder warmly.

"You remind me of your father all the more today. Yours was a fine father, indeed. One time an official who had worked together with me asked him to abandon the hard life in the damned society of south Korea and to come over to Pyongyang.

"Your father returned like this:

"'As the parents, how can we leave the southern land for personal comfort deserting the illfed, ill-clad children who are maltreated like pebbles. Until that day when they come to the embrace of the General like the children in the northern half, we'll live there if we have to live and we'll die there if we have to die!'

"I was pleased with your father's words. I can never forget him."

The fatherly Marshal stopped his talking and turned his eyes in contemplation toward the north beyond the distant skyline of mountains.

"In the past many a fighter fell in the Paekdu forest or on the gallows or in prisons while fighting for the Korean revolution. Among them were many people who died before their children could bear their faces in memory. We must find out as many images of theirs as possible so that the coming generations can look at them in this land where the forerunners' desire has come true brilliantly."

With surging emotion, Chol Me looked up to the fatherly Marshal in silence.

The fatherly Marshal intends to make us the rising generations see the image of all the fallen fighters. He is determind to shine forever in this thriving country the exploits of his men with whom he shared weal and woe during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The season of rich harvests let itself felt all over this ever-prosperous country, heaven and earth, mountains and streams; it set fairly in wild-roses and plump singing birds, too.

It was an unusually beautiful evening of September when even the gently dancing tree branches seemed to be telling of so many happy events. In that evening Chol Me left the garden seen off by the fatherly Marshal.

"Chol Me! Now you must grow to be a revolutionary as faithful as your father. The southern land in which you were born and your father fought is trampled underfoot by the enemy, isn't it? If you train yourself as an iron fist for the revolution and fight for national reunification, your father's face will shine furthermore before the people. Remember this!"

As the fatherly Marshal said thus, patting her shoulders again and again, Chol Me was too touched to make proper answer.

(Father Marshal, please call me whenever required by the revolution, and I'll run out without hesitation.)

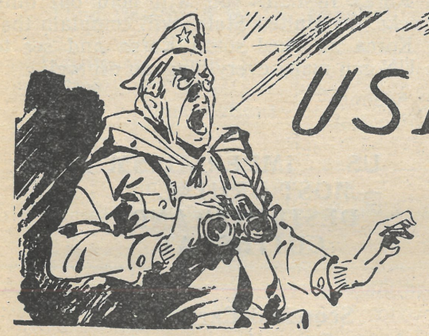
Chol Me wiped away tears with the back of her hand and looked up at the imposing figure of the fatherly Marshal standing under the setting sun.

As the evening drew on, the glow that spread over her head like a big flag turned redder.

Chol Me was walking amidst the glow in company with her father and mother....

"The Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by US imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people."

KIM IL SUNG



US Imperialism - Igniter of Korean War

US imperialism has engaged in aggression against Korea ever since the intrusion of the USS *General Sherman* in 1866. After World War II, it occupied south Korea by force of arms under the guise of "liberator".

Turning south Korea into a perfect colony, US imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against the Korean people with the wicked design of converting Korea into a forward base for its world domination.

JUNE 25

US imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique, its puppets, started a surprise armed invasion against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

With the surprise attack the enemy frantically pounced upon us to occupy the whole of the northern half of the Republic at a breath with a "blitzkrieg". Attacking in full force all along the 38th parallel, the enemy went the length of intruding 1-2 kilometres into the territory of the northern half of the Republic.

The Government of the DPRK sternly warned the enemy to immediately stop the aggressive act of war.

This notwithstanding, the haughty US imperialists farther expanded the armed invasion. On the other hand, they, like a thief shouting "Stop thief!," prattled that "It was an abrupt blow as hard as that of the Pearl Harbor Incident to the United States," and quite "an unforeseen event," while making much ado to "present it to the Security Council of the United Nations".

The enemy tried to put a false color on the truth of its criminal war provocation.

But the fact was too obvious.

US imperialism in a grave economic crisis since 1948 attempted to find a way out in the war and prosperity of munitions industry. At that time Van Fleet talked wild, "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea here or somewhere else in the world."

From such direct motive, the American imperialists, entering 1950, were hell-bent to hurry up the invasion against the northern half of the Republic.

On February 16, 1950, MacArthur, Commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, called the ringleader of south Korean puppets to Tokyo and gave him the eleven-point instruc-

Dulles and south Korean puppets weaving a plot of "northward expedition" in a trench of the south Korean puppet army (June 18, 1950)

tion of war to ignite an attack against the northern half before July the same year. From the beginning of 1950, US imperialism converted big enterprises of heavy and chemical industries of Japan into munitions factories to place them under the control of MacArthur.

US Presidential envoy Dulles attended a clandestine confab to ignite war held on June 22 in Tokyo between US Defence Secretary, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff and Commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, and bragged that the United States would take "a positive action" in the Far East within a few days. Prior to this, on June 18, he came upon the 38th parallel and talked to the puppet troops, "The day is not so far off when you'll have to display your might," staring hard at the northern half of the Republic.

Not only that. The US imperialists prepared a draft "resolution" to be presented to the UN in advance and hastily took a measure of evacuating 650 American women and children by a Norwegian boat "Reinford" from Inchon Port just a few hours before the outbreak of war.

This is how they started the Korean war under the elaborate premeditation.

It is a stereotyped trick for the US imperialists to reverse black and white.

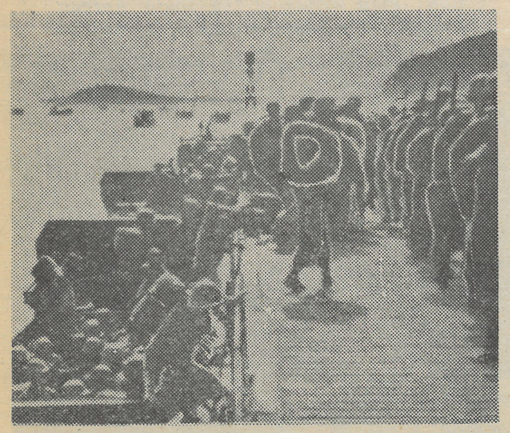
REMARKS OF IGNITERS

Roberts, the former head of the US Military Advisory Group: The attacks on the area north of the 38th parallel have been and will be done on my orders.

Johnson, the former Director of the Korean Affairs Department of the United States Operations Mission: The south Korean army equipped with US arms and trained by US Military Advisory Group is fully ready to start a war at any time.

Dulles's instruction to Syngman Rhee, ringleader of south Korean puppets: The time is ripe. Attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea had invaded south Korea first....If you will hold out only two weeks, the United States will complain that north Korea attacked south Korea and see to it the UN can make everything go off well.

On September 8, 1945, the US imperialist aggressor troops made an illegal landing at the Port of Inchon, south Korea



US IMPERIALISM —MOST BRUTAL DESTROYER AND CUTTHROAT

Scorched-Earth Operations

"Scorch earth and reduce everything to ashes and devastate land"—this is the outcry raised by the US imperialists at the provocation of the Korean war.

In the same way of cannibalism as they had exterminated the natives from the American continent to build up the United States with bloodstained hands two hundred years ago, the US imperialist aggressors intended to kill all Koreans and make havoc of everything in this land.

During the three-year long war, the US imperialists had thrown into our sacred land of Korea covering an area of 220,000 square kilometres huge armed forces over two million strong including one-third of their ground forces, one-fifth of their air force and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet and the troops of their 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops, plus war funds amounting to over 20,000 million dollars and war material of 73 million tons.

Thus they tried by hook or by crook to achieve their long-cherished design to invade Korea.

They directed 85 percent of their total sortie to rear bombing and dropped 448,000 tons of bomb-shells and napalm bombs, i.e. 18 bombs to every square kilometre of the northern half of the Republic.

During the same period, they dropped 428,700 or more napalm and other bombs on Pyongyang alone. This meant one bomb for every citizen.

The US imperialists destroyed such nonmilitary installations as dwelling houses, schools and hospitals used by the peaceful inhabitants,

bombed many factories, enterprises, hydropower stations and reservoirs and burnt earth and mountains.

Literally, theirs was the unprecedented barbarous war designed to kill all living things in this land, besides destroying armymen or military establishments.

Peaceful Installations and Farm Land Destroyed by US Imperialism

classification / No.	installations	number of destruction
1	industrial establishments and production facilities	8,700
2	farm land	370,000 hectares
3	dwelling houses	over 600,000
4	schools	over 5,000
5	hospitals & clinics	over 1,000
6	theatres & cinema houses	over 260

Barbarous Atrocities

During their temporary occupation of some areas of the northern half of the Republic, the US imperialist aggressors committed brutal atrocities, unprecedented in the history of the world.

The bloodthirsty American imperialist troops committed nefarious atrocities to shoot or burn patriots and innocent people to death en mass and to bury them alive. In South Hwanghae Province alone, they slaughtered more than 120,000 innocent inhabitants. In Sinchon county, they murdered over 35,000 people, a quarter of its population.

On October 18, 1950, the Women's Union Chairman of the Sinchon Tobacco Factory was arrested by the Yankee imperialist cutthroats owing to her belated retreat. She was harshly tortured beyond imagination. The bestial enemies pulled out her nails with pliers and cut off her eye-balls and breast with a dagger. (The US-make dagger is now preserved at the Sinchon Museum.)

There are two tombs and two warehouses by the museum in Pamnamugol (chestnut village).

Just before their retreat due to the unfavourable war situation, Harrison, Commander of the US occupation troops in the Sinchon area, ordered his men to lock 400 mothers and 104 children separately in the two warehouses, blabbing that it was too happy for the mothers and babies to be together and that they should be torn from each other to feel sorrow.

Thus the village reverberated with the babies' cries for their mothers and the screams of mothers calling their darlings. Not a morsel of food and not a cup of drinking water was furnished to them. The human-butchers gave gasoline to those innocent babies crying for water.

On December 7, 1950, the day of their flight, the US imperialist troops of aggression poured petroleum and gasoline into the warehouses and set fire to them. Not satisfied with it, they threw hand grenades into the warehouses to murder 400 mothers and 102 children coldbloodedly.

There is no end to such hair-raising stories.

Commander of the 8th US imperialist aggressor army ordered, "Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. Kill them! In doing so you will be saving yourself from catastrophe and fulfilling your duty as the soldiers of the UN Forces."

The US imperialist aggressor troops behaved like this.

This was the unprecedentedly bestial atrocity committed only by the American imperialist cannibals.

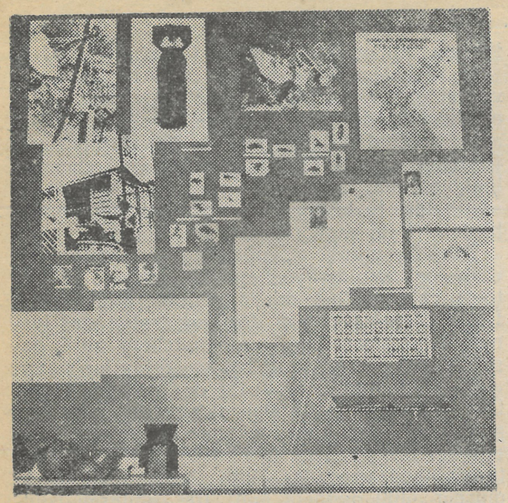
Germ and Chemical Warfare

Germ warfare is one of the most barbarous means of war the imperialists have been employing historically in their aggressive war to massacre people and domestic animals and damage the crops by using pathogenic bacteria.

US imperialism—the humanbutcher of the 20th century and the sworn enemy of our people—went so far as to commit such atrocities of employing bacterial weapons in the Korean war the use of which was banned internationally.

Printed below are some of its actual facts.

According to the "Report of the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on US Crimes in Korea" made public on March 31, 1952, different kinds of insects were found in 160 areas of the northern half of the Republic. The following table shows the kinds of insects infected with epidemic bacilli as confirmed in the 15 typical localities:



US imperialism conducted the most barbarous germ warfare in the Korean war. (Photo shows some of germ weapons)

№	Date (1952)	Localities	Insects
1	Jan. 28	Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province	flies, fleas and spiders
2	Feb. 11	Choiwon County, Kangwon Province	flies, fleas and mosquitoes
3	Feb. 17	Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province	spiders
4	Feb. 18	Anju County, S. Pyongan Province	flies and fleas
5	Feb. 23	Pyongwon County, S. Pyongan Province	flies and fish
6	Feb. 25	Togwon Sub-county, Munchon County, Kangwon Province	spiders and other insects
7	Feb. 26	Taedong County, S. Pyongan Province	flies and spiders
8	Feb. 27	Kangdong County, S. Pyongan Province	flies
9	Feb. 27	Hwanghae Province (military unit)	lice
10	Feb. 27	Sunchon County, S. Pyongan Province	flies
11	Feb. 29	Suan County, Hwanghae Province	flies and other insects
12	Mar. 1	Cholsan County, N. Pyongan Province	flies and fleas
13	Mar. 1	Yangdok County, S. Pyongan Province	flies and other insects
14	Mar. 2	Kowon County, S. Hamgyong Province	fleas and other insects
15	Mar. 4	Central District, Pyongyang	flies

The enemy's wicked germ warfare resulted in the outbreak of pest in Palnam-ri, Anju County, South Pyongan Province, with a toll of 36 lives. And the infectious disease caused a great loss of life in many other areas.

The US imperialist aggressors waged chemical warfare without reserve in the rear of our country. In May and June 1951, their flying corps made bombing raids on Nampo city 4 times and dropped poison-gas bombs on its vicinity. They delivered poison-gas bombs heavily on the whole place of Namyonbaek County, Hwanghae Province in August 1951 and on Hakson-ri north of Wonsan city in January 1952.

With neither germ nor chemical warfare, however, the American imperialists could bring our people to their knees or realize their aggressive purpose.

Shattered Myth

With the mobilization of huge armed forces over 2 million strong and vast quantities of combat equipment and the employment of most bestial ways and means, the US imperialist aggressors ran amuck. However, the aggressors, who had won consecutive victories in their former wars of over 110 times and their overseas aggression on 8,900 occasions or more, sustained a crushing defeat and surrendered before the heroic Korean People's Army (KPA) in the long run.

MAJOR WAR RESULTS GAINED BY KPA

enemy casualties and prisoners	combat equipment (destroyed and captured)	
over 1,567,000 including 405,000 US soldiers	airplanes	over 12,200
	vessels	over 560
	tanks and armoured cars	over 3,250
	small arms	over 925,000

Besides, a great quantity of combat equipment and war materiel were destroyed or captured.

During the three years of Korean war, the US imperialists suffered a huge loss nearly 2.3 times as much as that in the four years of the Pacific war during World War II.

DOOM OF IGNITER

Killer-General MacArthur was dismissed, labelled as "defeated general". Walker, Commander of the US 8th Army was killed by a unit of the Korean People's Army in ambushment in the rear.

Dean, Commander of the US 24th Division boasting it as an ever-victorious division was captured in the Taejon battle. Smith, Commander of the US First Marine Corps who had his men annihilated was called a "tomb general".

Clark was sacked, too, after becoming the first US army commander in history to sign an armistice agreement without victory.

AVOWAL OF DEFEATED GENERALS

Marshall, the former US State Secretary: The myth has blown away. We were not so strong a country as others had considered. We sustained a crushing defeat in Korea.

Homicidal General MacArthur: It is impossible for America to win a victory in Korea. We have suffered a terrible loss. Americans shall shed much more blood in Korea. The defeat becomes clear and doubtless. Never before has America lost its prestige so lowest since its founding as today.

* *

The Korean people won a historic victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War against US imperialism and shattered the myth of its "mightiness" and brought about the beginning of a downhill turn for it for the first time in history. It was attributable entirely to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant revolutionary leader and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. And it was also owing to the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army and people who were faithful to his call.

After that, under the sagacious guidance of the great leader, our people smashed the sophistry of the Yankee imperialists that Korea would never be able to revive in a hundred years, and accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short period of 14 years after the war thereby building the national economy unaffected by any economic upheavals.

Thanks to his warm loving care, today, our people and women are leading a happy life knowing no worry about food, clothing and housing, about their children's schooling and about medical treatment.

A US imperialist aggressor army's helicopter "H-23D" and its pilots captured by the self-defensive measures of the Korean People's Army while conducting hostile acts in our territorial air

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Crew of the US imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" were captured by the navymen of the Korean People's Army after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic in January 1968

"It was in the period of Koguryo that our nation was most powerful in our past history."

KIM IL SUNG

Korean Central History Museum (6)

Excellent Architecture Illustrative of Creative Wisdom of Koguryo People

On display at the 7th room of the Korean Central History Museum are relics and materials including those of the stone monument in memory of King Kwanggaeto, the general tomb, the Anhak palace and the royal tomb of King Tongmyong—founder of Koguryo dynasty, which are typical relics in the period from 5th century to 6th century.

The relics and materials suffice to show the daring and valiant spirit of Koguryo people, her power, excellent architecture and high level of culture.

Built in 414 in front of the tomb of King Kwanggaeto, the 19th King of Koguryo, (late 4th century—early 5th century), the monument is 6.34 metres high, 1.9 metres wide and 1.5 metres thick. Seen on its four sides are cut-out characters numbering 1,802 with a vigorous stroke that afford valuable materials such as a legend about the foundation of Koguryo dynasty, her socio-economic conditions, class and foreign relations, on which no literature existed.

The Anhak Palace was typical of the high level of Koguryo architecture in the early 5th century. The palace had an area of over 380,000 square metres, and within it remain 21 building-sites covering an area of 31,458 square metres. Among them was a large one (87m × 27m).

The palace was surrounded by square castle walls each side of which was 622 metres long and 12 metres high. And one castle gate was put up to each of its three sides, east, west and north. Built on the southern wall were three gates demonstrating the grandeur of the royal palace. The central royal gate was 45.6 metres long and 18 metres wide.

With a high degree of hardness and an elegant colour of blue and gray, the concave and convex tiles roofed on the Anhak Palace were made as fine as earthenwares.

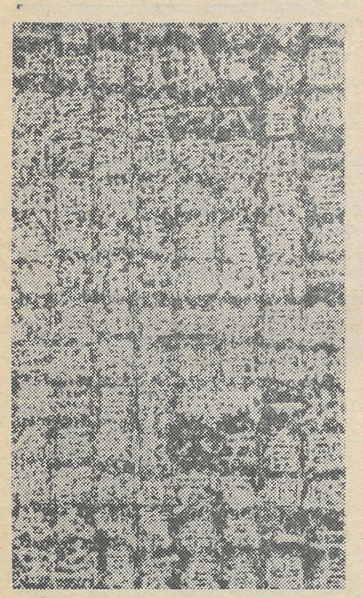
Particularly, the 2.1 metres long dolphin on the top of the roofs and 15 kinds of antefix with simple yet strong and beautiful patterned engraving—all these well displayed the features of Koguryo sculpture.

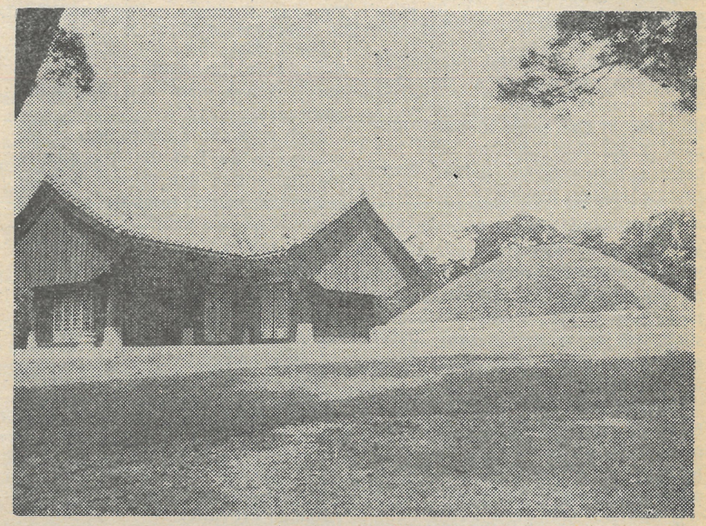
Various types of tiles of the Anhak Palace serve as an actual example showing the high-level of ceramic technology created by the Koguryo people and their vigorous creativeness.

Displayed also at the 7th room of the museum are dolphins, tiles, bricks, wall stones carved with letters and other remains which were unearthed at the site of Chongrung Temple with 10 odd varied buildings located in good order on the vast area of 30,000 square metres and at the Pyongyang Castle built during the period from 552 to 586 and other historic spots.

As seen above, the grand royal palace and castle, temples and tombs in the period of a powerful state of Koguryo and the characteristic features in building-location, their correct composition, harmonious balance and hardness as well as the skilful rockwork—all of these relics and materials displayed at the 7th room supply ample proof to the economic power of Koguryo, her people's creative talents and aspiring spirit.

Part of letters inscribed in the stone monument in memory of King Kwanggaeto





The royal tomb of King Tongmyong—the founder of Koguryo dynasty

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UNINTERRUPTED AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS

Nearly 30 years have passed since the ceasefire. However, Korea has remained divided as yet.

Though they are boisterous about peace in words, the US imperialists are hurrying up warlike preparations against the northern hali of the Republic with their uninterrupted aggressive designs.

Carter's visit to south Korea last year, the freezing of the US troops' pull-out from south Korea, the provocative and large-scale south Korea-US joint military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the reinforced concrete wall along the Military Demarcation Line, the promotion of the US-Japan-south Korea military alliance, the extensive reinforcement of armed forces in and around south Korea and the frequent joint military drills after the death of Pak Jung Hi, the unjust attitude of the south Korean puppets towards the country's reunification and the continuous support of US imperialism to the dictatorial system—all these prove that our country is in a critical situation.

If the United States desires peace in Korea sincerely, it should immediately withdraw all its troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons from south Korea, and accept at once the proposal of the DPRK to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

The US imperialists—occupationists of south Korea—watch for a chance to invade the northern half of the Republic again

Korean People Are Homogeneous Nation from Olden Times

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people are a homogeneous nation who has had the same language and customs from the ancient times and lived in harmony in the same land."

The Korean people are a resourceful nation who has been creating its brilliant culture in this land from olden times from generation to generation.

Beautiful Korea shining with the bright morning sun, a scenic land of 3,000-ri, had been blessed with a congenial climate and fertile land agreeable to men's living from ancient times.

In this very rich land, our people came into existence at the time when human beings appeared on the face of the earth to make history. From that time on ours has been a homogeneous nation creating its brilliant history.

The historical materials unearthed and analysed recently in our country show that our nation has a long history and that the Korean people have been living in this land as a single nation with the same blood generation after generation from ancient times.

Excavated in 1966 at Hugu-ri in Sangwon County, Pyongyang, were precious remains showing that men have lived in this land from the dawning of human history.

Those remains by the name of Komunmoru remains include the most primitive labour tools used by men in remote antiquity and bones of animals butchered and left over by them.

Found among them were stone implements which were purposefully made by the men.

These are called pointed-stone implement, trapezoidal stone implement and hatch-shaped stone implement according to their form. They were crudest types of labour tools made by breaking or striking.

Unearthed also were 29 items of fossilized bones of animals such as elephant, rhinoceros with two big horns, monkey and field mouse.

From this we can guess that the inhabitants of that place were the men in the stage of ape man when human beings began to lead a social life 600,000-400,000 years ago parting from the animal kingdom. And this proves that our ancestors began to settle in this land from time immemorial with the emergence of mankind.

Following the discovery of the Komunmoru remains, the Sungrisan remains were investigated and unearthed in Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province in 1972-1973.

Discovered for the first time there were the fossilized bones of the "Tokchon man" and the "Sungrisan man".

Such sites and remains bear ample witness to the fact that the men in the Paleolithic age in our country gradually evolved from the ape man to the "Tokchon man".

The sequent historical materials tell that the "Sungrisan man" formed primitive types of men in Korea —ancestors of the present Koreans—in the long course of historical development.

The remains of the "primitive types of men in Korea" were found at Unggi, Musan, Rajin, Chodo, Hoeryong in North Hamgyong Province and at Uiju in North Pyongan Province and at Tokchon in South Pyongan Province.

The countenance of those men in the primitive age of our country unearthed in these remains was entirely different from that of men in neighbouring areas.

The "primitive types of men in Korea" who had lived in wide areas in and around our country developed to the present Korean people while creating the history of our nation in this land generation after generation.

As is known by the historical materials, the Koreans are a homogeneous nation that came into being in our country from time immemorial and has been living for hundreds of thousands of years taking over one and the same blood constantly.

This is fully backed up also by the fact that our culture with several thousand years of history has its own characteristics different from that of neighbouring areas.

From the remotest days our ancestors settled in a fixed place for a long time conducting various productive activities including farming.

The old sites of dwelling—the remains of the fifth-fourth millennium B.C.—were discovered in Kungsan-ri, Onchon County, South Pyongan Province, in Chitap-ri, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province and in Sopohang, Kulpo-ri, Unggi County, North Hamgyong Province. The sites of dwelling prove that the foundations were laid by digging holes and that the houses were built with care.

Found there were many tools such as hoes, grinding stones, arrowheads, spear-heads, gigs made of bone and fishing-net stone sinkers with which they engaged in farming, hunting and fishing.

The inherent characteristics of our culture are well reflected in those labour tools and daily necessaries made for their productive activity.

We can cite unglazed earthenwares as an instance.

The unglazed earthenwares of our country in the Neolithic Age have something in common with each other.

What is most important was the use of common surface ornamentation such as carving pattern, striped pattern with a dotted line or a slant line, and fir tree-leave pattern. Most of the unglazed earthenwares have greater height and inside than the diametre of their mouth. And we can find a common feature in the qualities of clay.

Such common feature in the makings of the unglazed earthenwares uncovered in many remains including Kungsan-ri and Sopohang tells that those inhabitants' groups who made the earthenwares were the clans with the same blood and cultural community historically.

Stone plows, stone shovels and stone sickles become known as artifacts of the third millennium B.C. They were produced by taking over the success in the preceding period and they have their own shape distinctly different from others.

This well testifies to the fact that the Neolithic culture of our country came of the same stock and that the culture-creators, ancestors of Koreans, were the descendants of the Paleolithic inhabitants who had come into being and evolved in this land.

Cultural community was found also in dwelling places and forms of tomb.

The remains of dwelling of the second millennium B.C. which were excavated hitherto are all caverned dwellings with little difference from those of the Neolithic Age.

Through the remains of tombs in this period we can find a distinguishing mark of forms like stone circle tombs.

Tombs and narrow brass daggers—the remains of our ancient culture in the first millennium B.C.—have a striking peculiarity different from those used in neighbouring areas.

As is seen above, all the historical materials fully suggest that our people came into existence in this land hundreds of thousands of years ago with the appearance of human beings and that they are a homogeneous nation of one stock with the same language who has been creating one culture for a long time.

Korea Should Be Reunified Without Fail

"It Is an Unpardonable State of Affairs That a Country with Same Language and Cultural Tradition of Several Thousand Years Is Divided into Two"

—From Speech of Gustafsson Nils-Eric, Member of Parliament of Sweden—

The Korean people is one and the same nation.

It is an unpardonable state of affairs that a country with the same language and a cultural tradition of several thousand years is divided into two.

How is it that an industrial worker of Seoul cannot see the sunrise on Mt. Kumgang-san? And a peasant in suburbs of Pyongyang is unable to taste the grapes of south Korea. Why so?

The reason is that when Korea was going to appear as a free and independent state after liberation from colonial domination, she was divided by outside forces.

Today the whole world lifts up the voice of condemning the outside forces which partitioned Korea.

President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the Korean people, put forward three principles for national reunification as follows:

1. Reunification should be achieved independently, without outside interference.

2. Reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms.

3. Great national unity should be attained transcending the differences of social system and political views, the differences resulting from division.

It is an alarming fact that the USA has deployed a large number of troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea.

The world opinion is obliged to launch a strong protest against it.

Those committees of solidarity with the Korean people which are widely organized in many countries denounce the US troops for their stationing in south Korea for over 30 years.

As hitherto, so in the future, committees for supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification including the Sweden Committee composed of the representatives of various parliamentary groups will vigorously impeach the United States of military intervention.

It is a matter of course.

For the realization of the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification, the United States should withdraw its armed forces and military equipment from south Korea.

"This Is the Will of the 80 Million Bangladesh People"

—From Declaration Adopted at Bangladesh National Conference Supporting Just Struggle of Korean People—

We consider that the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully without the interference of any outside forces is the most justified sole policy, and unconditionally support and encourage this.

This is the will of the 80 million Bangladesh people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward the fair and reasonable proposals for national reunification on 150 odd occasions up to now to put an end to the nation's tragedy and achieve the country's reunification. All of these proposals are very realistic ones reflecting the demand of the times and the aspirations of the nation to reject the outside interference and achieve the country's reunification by internal strength.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the three principles for national reunification in May 1972 to attain the country's independent and peaceful reunification as early as possible, and set forward the five-point policy for national reunification on June 23, 1973 to prevent the national division and accelerate the country's reunification in the situation where the south Korean authorities adopted a "policy" of creating "two Koreas". They received full support and encouragement from the world people as the most justified and reasonable proposals.

The 30th Session of the UN General Assembly fully supported the proposals and the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States adopted a final declaration in active support of them.

Regarding the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification presented by the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the absolutely just and fair

Independence Is Vital to a Country and Nation

There are loud cries of the people for independence against all forms of subordination and domination throughout the world. It is the trend of the times no force can check that peoples demand independence and many countries take the road of independence.

Firm maintenance of independence is a matter of very importance in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Independence is vital to a country and nation. Only when independence is maintained is it possible to defend the dignity of the country and nation and build a prosperous new society."

As taught by the great leader, independence is vital to a country and nation.

Independence is most valuable not only for man but also for a country and nation. As man divests himself of human worth and dignity if he loses independence in society, so there can be neither honour nor dignity if a country or nation loses independence.

A nation deprived of its independence is doomed to a colonial slavery. In other words, the nation who lost independence can neither acquire the position of master of its own destiny nor play the role of master who carves out its fortune by its own efforts. Therefore, the question of independence is a vital one decisive of the destiny of a country and nation.

Only when independence is maintained can a country and nation solve all problems arising in revolution and construction in conformity with their specific realities through their own efforts, and lead an independent and creative life free from any form of domination and subjugation. Only by keeping independence, can a country or a nation maintain its existence according to its own faith and view neither dancing to the tune of others nor acting on anybody's orders or instructions.

Under the present situation, in particular, where a fierce struggle is now going on in the international arena between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution, it is of special importance for a country and nation to thoroughly maintain independence.

Alarmed at the daily growth of the revolutionary forces of the world, the old and new dominationists are making desperate efforts to hold their supremacy. Such an international situation calls for people to adhere to independence.

The maintenance of independence alone enables a country or a nation to defend its dignity from the interference and encroachment of the imperialists and dominationists, and get rid of their control and subjugation.

The Korean people have vigorously advanced under the uplifted banner of independence thereby converting their country into the most dignified state, rich and powerful.

Through constant stubborn struggle upholding the banner of independence in the past, they could win national liberation from the bondage of Japanese imperialist rule and safeguard the honour and dignity of the country defeating the US imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people who took power in their hands solved everything by themselves in the course of building a new society in conformity with the actual realities of their country and for their own interests. Thus, our country fulfilled in an original way the difficult and complicated tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution as well as socialist industrialization.

Our country, once deprived of her sovereignty and subjected to every kind of humiliation and contempt suffering the bitter fate of national ruin and her eclipse in the world map, has come to display her might as a socialist independent and sovereign state, powerful and dignified, that no one dares to flout.

In the course of such struggle, our people came to grasp the truth, as a belief, that when independence is firmly maintained, a country and nation enjoy eternal life with bright prospects.

In the future, too, the Korean people will fight on vigorously for the Korean revolution and the world revolution upholding the banner of independence.

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ones in accord with the national interest of the Korean people and the requirement of the times to reunify the country independently by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, we extend our wholehearted support to the struggle of the Korean people for their materialization.

"We Demand That the United States Discontinue Its Interference in the Internal Affairs of Korea"

—From Letter to Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by General Secretary of India Friendship Association—

It is the most urgent problem facing the entire Korean people to make the US imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from south Korea and reunify Korea.

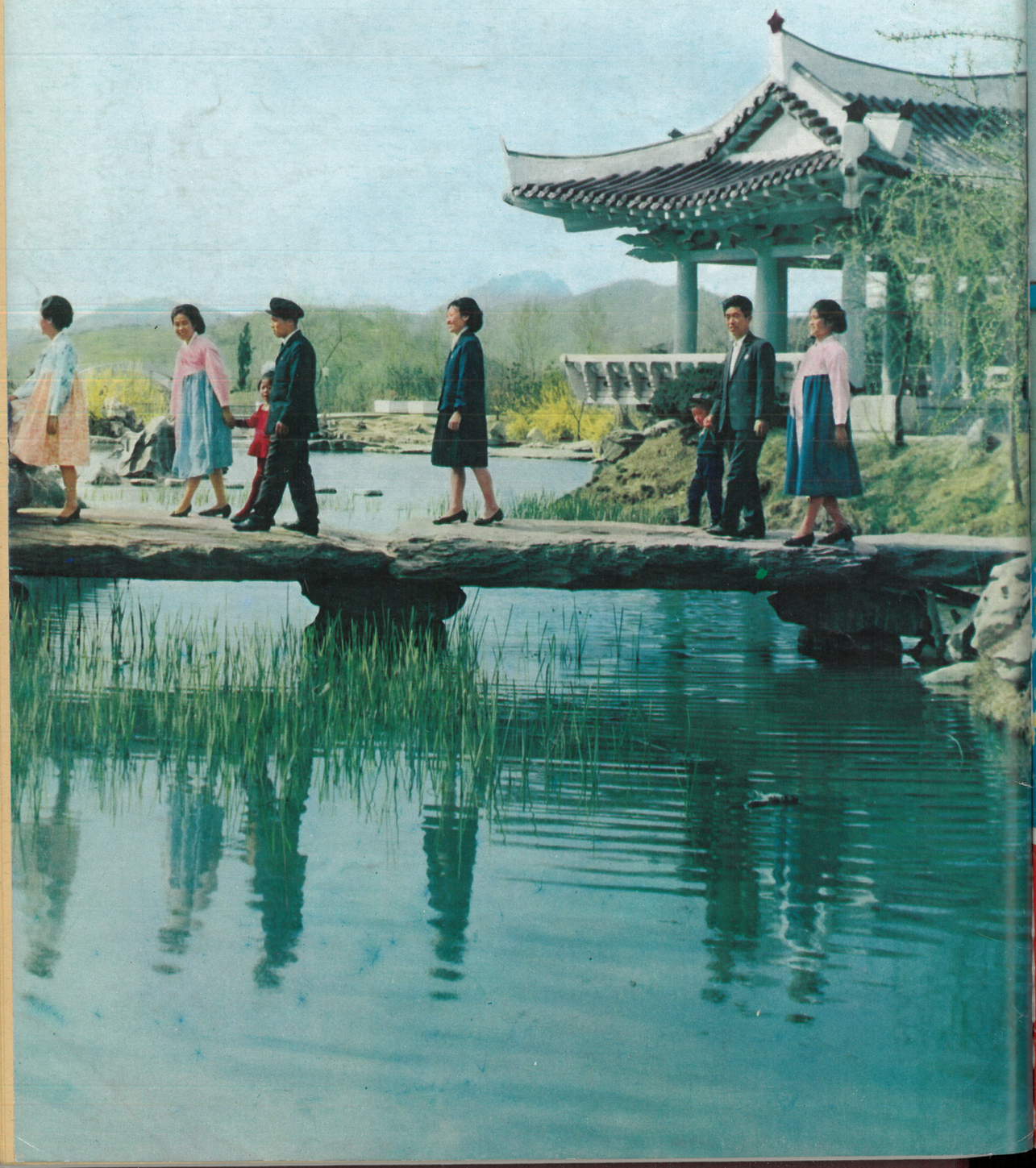
The three principles and the five-point policy for national reunification, and the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold many-sided dialogue at any time with the representatives of south Korean political parties and social organizations and with the south Korean authorities, show the rightful position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a desire for the realization of the country's reunification and for the establishment of everlasting peace in Korea.

We demand that the United States discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and that the south Korean authorities enter into dialogue sincerely for one Korea.

No. 809251

Poster: "Let Us Meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with High Political Zeal and Splendid Labour Achievements!"

No. 13632



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